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NOVEMBER 26, 1927.

Vol. CVII.

Co-Operative Advertising

THE

'Allenburys' CALENDAR for 1928

*Overprinted with Chemists'
Own Name and Address*



Size of picture - $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. \times $8\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Size of complete calendar
 $11\frac{1}{4}$ in \times $15\frac{1}{8}$ in

Kindly let us know your requirements as soon as possible as orders can be accepted only so far as the limited edition will permit.

The picture for the 1928 calendar, "Lavender Blue," is the fifth of a series on the subjects of well-known Nursery Rhymes and Legends. This picture is a faithful reproduction of the original by the well-known artist Miss Kate Olver. Its delicate colour scheme, enhanced by a beautiful mount, makes it a calendar of irresistible appeal. The price, 2s. 6d. per dozen carriage paid, is considerably less than the cost of production. Three dozen is the minimum quantity that can be overprinted with own name and address. We can supply envelopes to fit the calendars at 8d. per dozen.

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“June Roses”
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Home Minimum Retail

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“Nocturne”
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“Muguet-Morny”
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Per lb.	- 1/8
Per lb.	
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28 "	- 1/5
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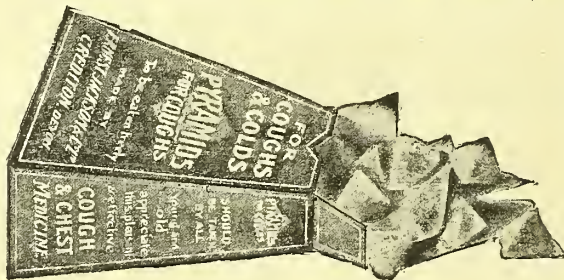
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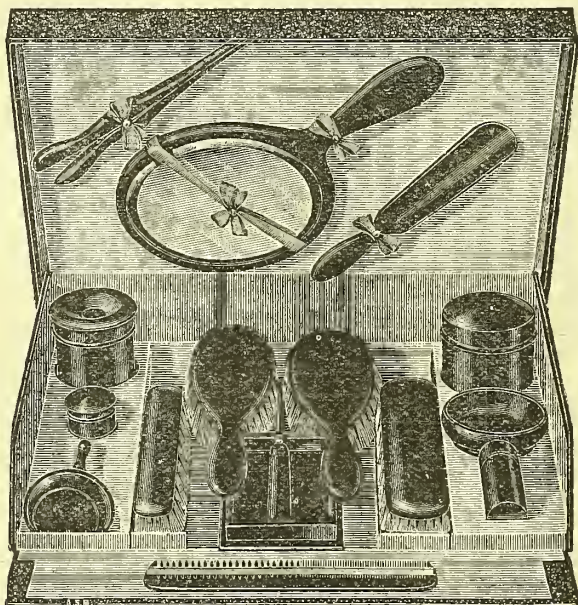
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| G223. Shell-stitched, Assorted Colours, and cross-stitched - | 5/9 | |
- COLOURED, with Coloured Borders.**
- | | | |
|--|-----|--|
| G224. Overlocked, Assorted Colours, and cross-stitched - | 5/6 | |
| G225. Shell-stitched, Assorted Colours, and cross-stitched - | 6/- | |

Manufactured only by
SOLPORT BROTHERS, LTD., 184 to 190 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1.
AND OBTAINABLE THROUGH ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.



EBONY

A COMPLETE RANGE.
FINE QUALITY. KEEN PRICES

Sets in Cases—

FROM 2/6 TO £5 PER CASE

Unequalled Value.

Catalogue on application.

ADOLPH SCOTT LTD. BIRMINGHAM

Telephone: NORTHERN 2102-3.

23 to 26 Gt. Hampton Street
Telegrams: "ADOLPH, BIRMINGHAM."

"An Apple A Day"

**NEW
MIX**

To vary slightly an old proverb, "An apple a day, etc.," and make it "New Mix every day keeps the dentist at bay" is an equal truism.

The beneficial influence of fruit juices on teeth and gums has been known for years, but until the advent of New Mix it had been found impossible to incorporate fruit juices in any tooth paste.

New Mix is supplied in a patented compartment tube—the inner one containing the pure fruit juice, and the outer the alkali cleansing and polishing agent which entirely eliminates the necessity for soap and grit.

New Mix in word and fact will soon be "in everybody's mouth."



*The new way
to clean
teeth*

GILMONT PRODUCTS, Ltd.
35 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

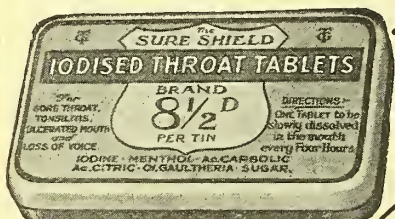
LONDON DEPOT:
1 SWAN STREET,
MINORIES, E.1

Telephone: ROYAL 8111.

THE SURE SHIELD



IODISED THROAT TABLETS



8½d. Tins

5/6 per doz. 63/- per gross

1s. 3d. Tins

9/6 per doz.

108/- per gross

THOS. GUEST & CO., LTD., CARRUTHERS STREET,
 ANCOATS, MANCHESTER.

OVERALLS

for
Chemists & Druggists

Jackets and Coats of very superior quality, made from the most reliable materials, smartly cut and thoroughly well finished in every detail.

WHITE DRILL JACKETS	6/11, 8/11, 10/6
KHAKI DRILL COATS	7/11, 10/6, 12/6, 14/11
WHITE DRILL COATS	... .. 10/6
BLACK DRILL COATS	... .. 16/6
UNBLEACHED COATS	... .. 8/11

STOCK SIZES: 34 to 44 chest; measure over waistcoat. Special pockets and little adjustments can be made without extra charge. POSTAGE on single coat 9d., but 20/- orders upwards carriage paid. SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

GARDINER

& CO. (The Scotch House), LTD.

1, 3, 5 COMMERCIAL RD., LONDON, E.1.

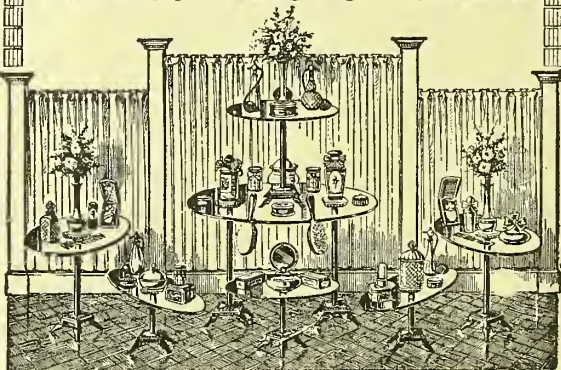
Telephone: Avenue 6650

Established 1833

BRANCHES:

Deptford, Edgware Road, Woolwich, Clapham Junction and Knightsbridge.

Effect more Sales



The 'Ellesmere' Display Set 32/-

No. C.D.F. 2329 comprising

8 Beautifully finished Copper Oxydised Pedestals,
 2 12-in. high, 3 9-in., 3 6-in. 7 Plate Glass Ovals,
 1 18-in. by 12-in., 3 12-in. by 9-in., 3 11-in. by 5-in.

32/- Complete.

Price quoted does not include Vases or Flowers.

Our new 160-page Catalogue No. C.D. 970 illustrating every conceivable idea in Stands for Window Dressing, Stationery, etc., etc. will be sent free on request.

DUDLEY & COMPANY, LIMITED

558/576 HOLLOWAY ROAD, LONDON, N.7

City Showrooms - 65 FORD STREET, E.C.2

Maw's



Page

Tell your customer these things about "Meritor" Shaving Brushes

Sell each shaving brush customer a "Meritor" shaving brush. Point out to him that the "Meritor" shaving brush is made by a House with an established reputation for quality. Explain to him that the hair of the "Meritor" shaving brush goes deep down into the handle and is twice cemented and twice bound with silvered wire that does not stretch or corrode. Tell him that the "Meritor" shaving brush never sheds its hairs. Tell him, further, that each brush is sterilized, and, above all, that each brush carries Maw's definite printed guarantee.

Remember : when you sell a "Meritor" shaving brush you ensure your customer's satisfaction, you secure a profit of 50% on cost, and you help to protect your shaving brush business from outside competition.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



Lysol

MARSHALL'S LYSOL

Changed in
Name only

MARSHALL'S LYSOL

MARSHOL

REGD
TRADE
MARK

Marshol disinfectant is made to the original Lysol formula of Schulke and Mayr, Hamburg, one of our associated companies, and retains the high qualities which have made it the standard germicide of the world.

But in your own interest, clear your present stocks of Marshall's Lysol, for in a short while an intensive advertising campaign will be bringing people to your pharmacy asking for "Marshol."

LYSOL LIMITED, RAYNES PARK, S.W.20



"Common Cold" Vaccine

It is now generally recognised that Vaccine Therapy gives very good results in catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract. "Common Cold," coryza, rhinitis, bronchitis and asthma in the majority of cases respond most satisfactorily to Vaccine administration. We have found this particularly to be the case where EVANS' "COMMON COLD" VACCINE is used. This is a mixed Vaccine prepared from a variety of strains and is so constituted as to minimise the possibility of any untoward reaction following its use. It is issued in two strengths—

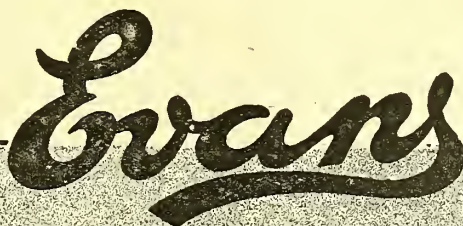
No. 1, containing 300 million organisms per cc., is most useful when required for Treatment.

No. 3, containing 1,200 million organisms per cc., is introduced chiefly for Prophylactic use.

It is filled in 1 cc. ampoules and also in rubber-capped bottles containing 5 cc., 10 cc., or 25 cc. Courses of graduated doses are also supplied.

Evans' "Common Cold" Vaccine is a preparation which you can recommend to your medical friends with every confidence.

We believe Physicians prefer to prescribe British products and we can offer you facilities covering a Service of regular propaganda with your Medical clientele regarding our BRITISH - MADE MEDICAL SPECIALITIES. May we send you literature with full particulars?



EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.
LIVERPOOL & LONDON

BUILD YOUR BUSINESS
ON SOUND LINES



The "Standardised" Emulsion

The P., D. & Co. 33% Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion is the result of the application of knowledge won by many years' experience, and it is designed to give the utmost satisfaction to chemist and to customer alike. In purity of ingredients it is unsurpassed, and it is standardised to a definite vitamin content by the pioneers of standardisation. Its effectiveness will be apparent.

Make sure of retaining the confidence of your emulsion customers and of securing their repeat orders by recommending the P., D. & Co. emulsion to them.

Display this preparation—recommend it to the public and to medical men. It will maintain your reputation and bring you a very fine profit.

Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion, 33% (Parke, Davis & Co.)

Standardised by biological tests to contain not less than 3,500 units of Vitamin A and 500 units of Vitamin D per fluid ounce. Packed in amber bottles under special conditions to ensure the preservation of the vitamins.

	M.R.P. each	M.W.P. per doz. net
5 oz. ..	1/8	14/2
8 oz. ..	2/6	20/8
16 oz. ..	4/6	36/9



SEND
FOR TERMS

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,

BEAK ST., LONDON, W.

You! and Ayrton's—

can handle the Hot Water Bottle business if you join forces, but both have need of the other. A tip-top bottle wants also the *will to sell*; a top-notch display needs also a little *window pride*.

Use AYRTON'S Display - - - You sell the Bottle.
Sell AYRTON'S Bottle - - - You get recommendation.



Display pays

Each Hot Water Bottle is enclosed in the finely printed envelope illustrated above, on the reverse side of which is printed instructions for the care and use of the bottle.

In addition, a full Window Display is available which makes people stop, look, ponder and buy.

FINEST GREY HOT WATER BOTTLES.

	8x6	10x8	12x8	12x10	14x10
Singles each	2/10	3/4	3/10	4/6	4/10
1 doz. assorted "	2/9	3/3	3/9	4/4	4/9
3 doz. " "	2/8	3/2	3/8	4/3	4/8

SPECIAL CONTRACT QUANTITIES, delivery to be completed on or before December 1st, 1927.

6 doz. assorted, per doz.	31/-	37/-	43/-	50/-	55/-
12 doz. " "	30/-	36/-	42/-	49/-	54/-

Chemist's own name moulded on not less than three dozen.

Prices for other sizes, and for Red Rubber and Moulded Bottles on application.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD. - - LIVERPOOL

**"REIGATE" brand
PURE ESSENTIAL OILS**

LEMON OIL

*Imported direct from the best orchards in Sicily after
a personal tour of inspection by our own experts.*

**White, Tomkins & Courage Ltd.
North Albert Works, Reigate, Surrey.**



MOHAWK BRAND OIL PEPPERMINT



IT IS OUR AIM to keep MOHAWK BRAND in its present eminence as the highest standard of Peppermint Oil. Unsurpassed purity and delicacy of flavour.

Single or Redistilled qualities in 28-lb. tins or 20-lb. tins. Smaller packages if desired.

*For samples and quotations, spot or forward,
please apply to sole agents for Great Britain
and Ireland:*

**The Old Strand Chemical and Drug Co.
LIMITED
Audrey House, Ely Place, London, E.C., England**

Telephone: Holborn 6749.

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC. NEW YORK U.S.A.

"DISTOL" OTTOS

A UNIQUE series of concentrates enabling the Chemist to prepare perfumes of the highest class, quickly, easily and economically.

WHY IT PAYS TO BE A DISTOLIST

"Distols" Save Time

Simply take 2 to 4 drachms of any "Distol" and add rectified spirit and distilled water to make up to one pint. Filtering, blending, tinting, distillation and other time-absorbing processes are quite unnecessary.

"Distols" Economise Spirit

Most of the "Distol" Ottos lend themselves to considerable dilution with distilled water without loss of their distinctive characteristics.

"Distols" Save Capital

Large and expensive stocks of Spirit are not needed. "Distol" perfumery can be made in small quantities for quick sales. Your capital outlay is thus reduced to a minimum.

Let "Distols increase Your Goodwill

Local proprietary perfumes and distinctive toilet preparations are easily made with the aid of "Distols." Business on these lines is pleasant, profitable and absolutely your own.

45 Varieties

Uniform in concentration and price—
7/6 per oz.

Samples of perfumes made from
any six "Distols" free on request



To EXPORT BUYERS:—All orders and enquiries should be addressed to our Sole Export Agents
Wm. ALFRED JONES Ltd., West India House, Maryland Street, Liverpool

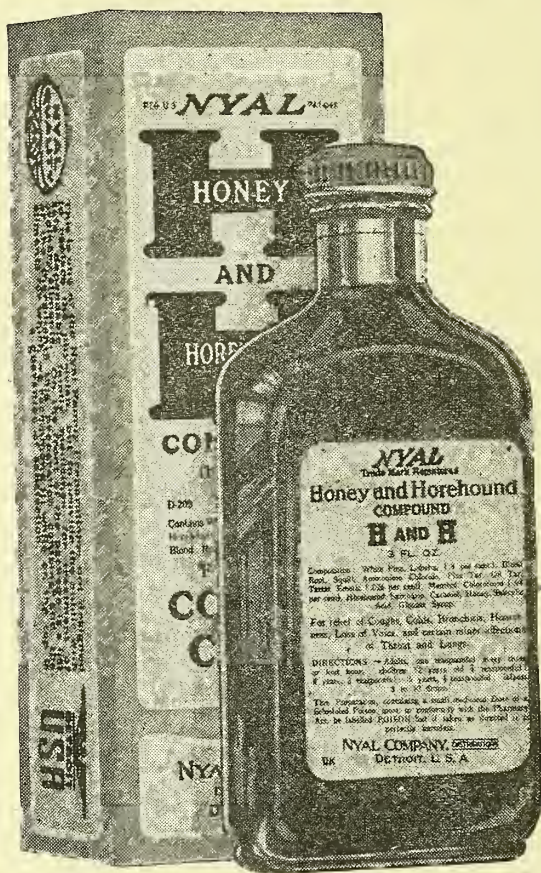
THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

C/150

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NYAL HONEY AND HOREHOUND COMPOUND

**THE GOOD
OLD
FASHIONED
COUGH
MIXTURE
BACKED BY
THE
NYAL
MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE.**



COSTS
7/6
Per dozen
SELLS
1/3

**Free Goods
and
Window
Display
with
quantity
orders.**

Sell it with

NYAL HUSKEYS

THE ANTISEPTIC, PLEASANT AND CONVENIENT PASTILLE

and get a "BETTER THAN A LIVING" profit. One dozen bonus with orders for 12 dozen and a window display free.

SOLD ONLY BY QUALIFIED NYAL CHEMISTS.

There are 150 Medicinal and Toilet lines in the Nyal series **ALL MONEY MAKERS.**

*"Interested" on a Post Card to our Sales Manager
will bring full particulars of the Nyal plan and profits.*

NYAL COMPANY, LTD., SLOUGH, BUCKS.



THE FORMULA FOR FITNESS



There is a reason for
Everything

WHY do thousands of mothers write up for a sample of 'Roboleine,' each enclosing 6d. for post and packing?

Because we advertise frankly and without exaggeration.

WHY have 'Roboleine' sales consistently increased, month by month, year by year?

Because 'Roboleine' is GOOD: it does what we SAY it will do.

RECOMMEND

Roboleine
THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

because you, better than anybody, know its worth.

Write for generous Window Display Terms.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & COMPANY LTD.
179 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C. 4.

Manufacturers of "Maglactis," the Pure Hydrate of Magnesia with the continuous action

O. & S.



LOFOT MOUNTAIN BRAND COD LIVER OIL



Entirely manufactured in LOFOTEN by the most modern methods, securing the highest percentage of A and D vitamins.

SOME REASONS WHY IT IS BEST

USUALLY water and blubber particles are left to settle out, after the manufacturing process has been completed. Such impurities attack the quality of the oil from the very beginning. They are removed from LOFOT MOUNTAIN BRAND during manufacture. This oil is ready for the market within 2. hours of the fish being caught. Free fatty acids are limited to a minimum.

May we send you a sample and quotation? Stocks held in principal U.K. ports.

F. W. BERK & CO., LTD.
106 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

TASCh.95

PURE MALT EXTRACT

with *FINEST*

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

The Brand that does not separate nor crystallize.

Your own name and address on labels. In English jars, etc. Direct from the actual manufacturers.

THE BRITISH DIAMALT COMPANY
SAWBRIDGEWORTH - - HERTS.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

The remarkable results obtained by modern vitamin research have led to a world-wide record-breaking consumption of Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil.



It is of the highest possible quality, and is superior to any other product in so far as its vitamin content - so necessary for growing children - is concerned.



It is one of the most valuable allies in the constant fight the medical world is waging against tuberculosis and rickets.



"A Tower of Strength"

"Edme"

EXTRACT OF MALT WITH COD LIVER OIL

A perfect blend of Malt Extract made from selected barleys only and the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil obtainable.

The best that money and science can produce.

**GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AND FREE FROM PRESERVATIVES.**

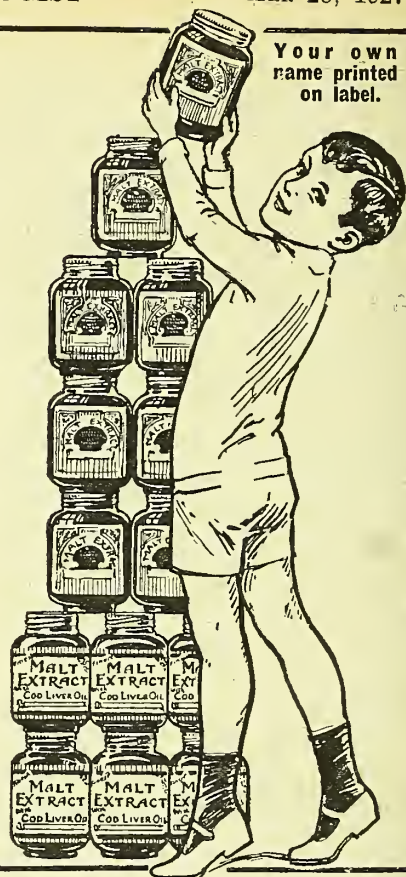
Write for full particulars and prices:

EDME LTD.

122 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: Regent 6719.

Telegrams: "Edme, Piccy, London."



Your own
name printed
on label.

EMPIRE



PRODUCE

Build a HONEY Business

The delicious flavour and the creamy golden texture of this product of bees and flowers from the sunny meadows of NEW ZEALAND will bring you repeat orders from all who buy it.

NEW ZEALAND 'Imperial Bee' Honey

CASES per dozen, carriage paid.

48/1's	Glass Screw-top Jars	at	14/-
48/1's	" "	at	8/6
48/1's	Monopots	at	12/6
48/1's	" "	at	7/3

If you cannot obtain supplies through your Wholesaler, write to:

A. J. Mills & Co., Ltd.
14 Tooley Street, London, S.E.1



BRAND'S ESSENCE

of Beef, Mutton or Chicken
consists solely of the juice of
the finest meats, prepared
with the greatest care under
the most hygienic conditions.

Essential in the Sick Room.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

BRAND & CO., LTD.

Mayfair Works, Vauxhall, LONDON, S.W.8.

The
Famous Natural Aperient Water.

Hunyadi János

An extensive propaganda is being carried out among the Medical Profession and the general public which is resulting in a largely increased demand for this world-renowned **NATURAL** Aperient Water.

Prices to the Trade :

24/- per doz. large bottles - or 48/- per case of 25
18/- „ „ small „ - or 72/- „ „ 50

Net, Carriage Paid.

Minimum Retail Prices :

2/6 per large bottle.

2/- per small bottle.

Hunyadi János has for more than fifty years been recognised as the best of the **NATURAL** mineral waters containing sulphate of soda and sulphate of magnesia. Its laxative action is sure but gentle; it stimulates the liver and cleanses the blood.



Doctors are constantly prescribing Hunyadi János in preference to ordinary aperients, whilst many of your customers who know its value are already using it. Traders would therefore find it to their advantage to keep a stock of this famous **NATURAL** Aperient Water.

Sole Wholesale Agents :

INGRAM & ROYLE, LTD.

BANGOR WHARF

45 BELVEDERE ROAD

19 South John Street, Liverpool

LONDON, S.E.1

Bath Bridge, Bristol

MALT EXTRACT

MALT & OIL

The No Trouble Malt Extract

The Malt that cannot crystallise.

We are constantly receiving unsolicited testimonials regarding the quality of our Products. All our Customers are satisfied.

Are you as well satisfied with your present supply?

Write us for samples and prices.

JEFFREYS MILLER & Co., Ltd.
LEYLAND MILLS, WIGAN.

Phone :
WIGAN 327.

Telegrams :
"MALTUM," WIGAN.

ORDER NOW
FOR WINTER
TRADE.



MASON'S Ginger Wine Essence

QUICK
SALES

GOOD
PROFIT

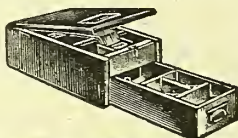
Liberal Window Show Allowance
Artistic Display Material

SEND FOR PRICES.

NEWBALL & MASON, LTD. NOTTINGHAM

Sent on 14 days approval

Upon receipt of Cash or two wholesale trade references.

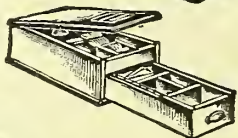


The "Little Brilliant" Till.

Well seasoned highly polished solid mahogany, dovetailed edges, Alarm Bell, Lock and key to lid. Size 16x8x6 1/2. **32/-**

Paper Colls 2 1/2 in. wide, 4/- doz.

List No. CD932 of other Tills free.



The "Argyle" Till.

Highly polished solid mahogany, dovetailed edges, check action to drawer, Alarm Bell, Lock and key to lid. Size 18x9x7 1/2. **84/-**

Paper Colls 3 1/4 in. wide, 4/6 doz.

DUDLEY & COMPANY, LIMITED.
HOLLOMAY ROAD, LONDON, N.7
City Showrooms : 65 Fove St., E.C.2

A CHEMIST'S LINE FOR 100 YEARS

Chemists all over the country have been making good profits from this fine old Baby Food for 100 years. Doctors and Nurses agree it is still the Best.

Neave's Food

Important announcement

VITMAR, LTD., beg to notify the Trade that they have appointed

THE VENO DRUG CO. (1925) LTD.
Veno Buildings, Manchester,

as their sole distributing agents for Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

This arrangement will operate from 1st December, 1927, after which date all orders for VITMAR and VITMAR CHOCOLATE should be sent direct to the Veno Drug Co. (1925) Ltd.

To synchronize with this arrangement there will be a **substantial reduction in prices**, as follows:—

	Old Retail Price	New Retail Price.	New Trade Price.
VITMAR	1/3 size	1/3 (no change)	12/- doz. (no change)
	2/3 „ reduced to	2/-	19/3 „
	4/3 „ „	3/6	33/6 „
	8/- „ „	7/-	67/3 „
VITMAR CHOCOLATE	1/3 „ „	1/-	9/6 „

The Trade are requested to notify VITMAR, LTD., on the 1st December of stocks of various sizes held on that date, when the differences between the old and new prices will be adjusted by credit.

This arrangement will not apply to CIBRONS, MELOVOL or MELOVOL JELLY, which products will, as formerly, be distributed direct by VITMAR, LTD.

VITMAR will be actively supported by advertising in the National and Provincial Press, and by intensive Medical propaganda.

VITMAR, LTD. SOUTHFIELDS,
(Callard's Vitamin Foods) LONDON, S.W.18

Something entirely
new and profitable!

ABIETSAN

Pine Needle Oil BATH ESSENCE

Abietsan is known and recommended by the Medical Profession and it is the only essence that possesses to the full the therapeutic properties of valuable Pine Needle Oil.

Abietsan in the bath instils all those healing properties that thousands search for abroad among the spas. It not only invigorates the whole system, but its benefits are especially pronounced in convalescent stages, debilitated conditions and nervous disorders. For Skin troubles an Abietsan bath is soothing and healing and the vapour is very beneficial in all cases of throat and nasal disorders. For general health an Abietsan bath is invaluable.

Abietsan sells itself, carries a good profit and we are out to help you with showcards and cartons for displaying purposes.

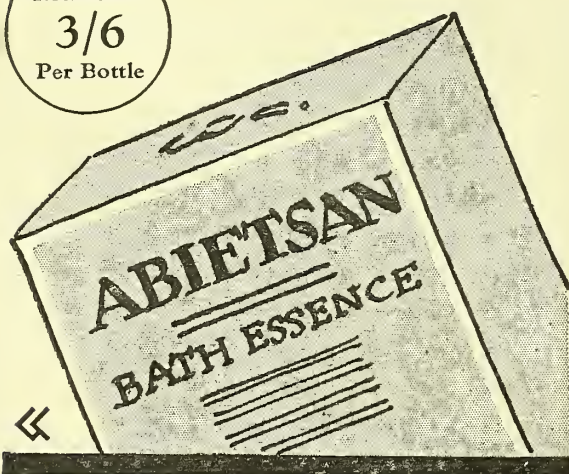
So why not enquire for more facts regarding this new and profitable line.

**THE ABIETSAN
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**
3 New London Street, E.C.
Telephone: Royal 1428.

Retailed at

3/6

Per Bottle



DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX	18/-	2/-
A face cream.		
STYMOL	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicant.		
TAMMALITE	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		
SIPOLITE	18/-	2/-
A new depilatory.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
SOFT PALERIUM	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

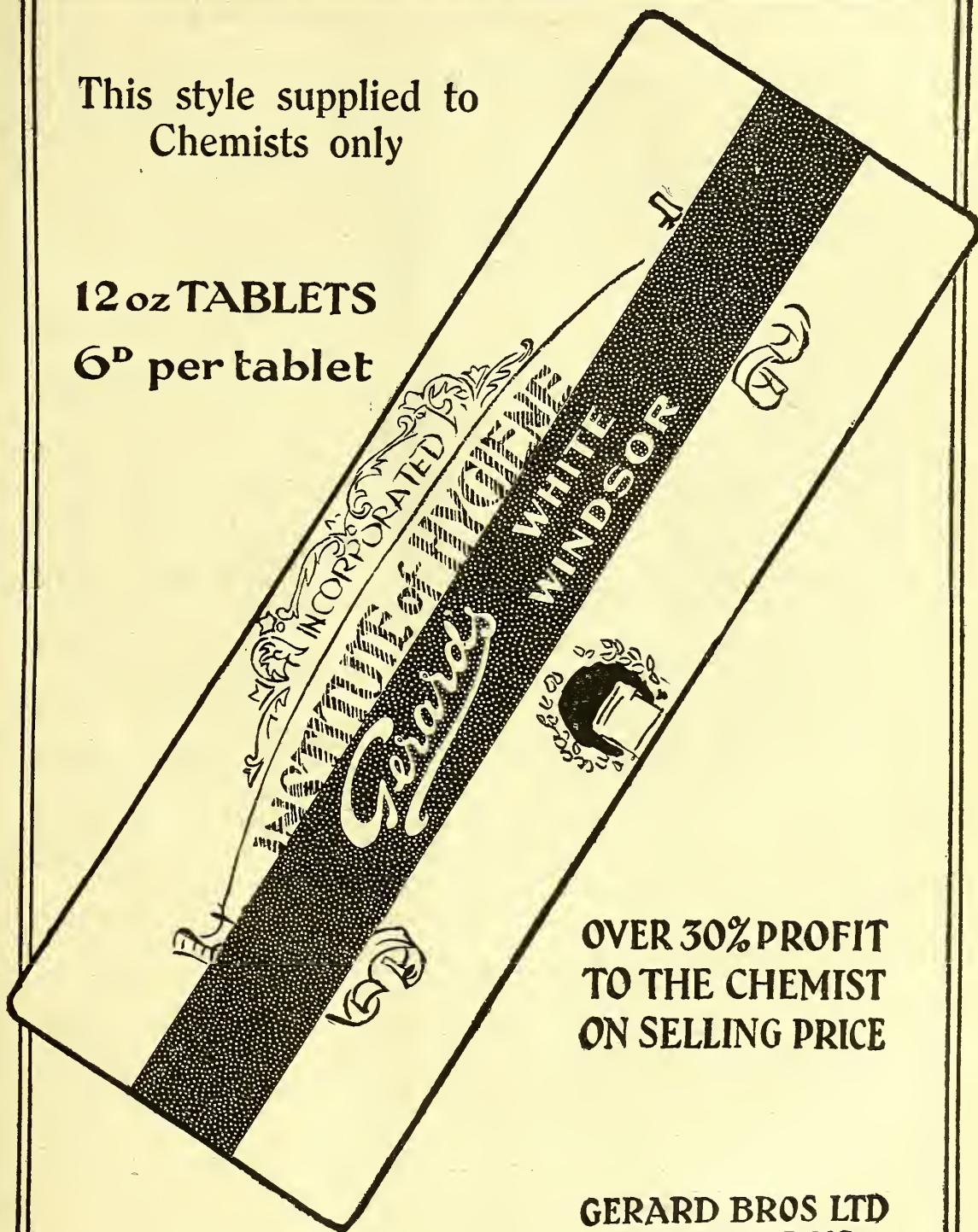
Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

South Africa: LENNON, LTD., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, LTD., Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
Holland: N. V. v/h HENRI SANDERS, Amsterdam.
Denmark: KARL SCHULTZ & CO., Copenhagen.
Sweden: ENEQUIST HOLME & CO., A/B, Stockholm.
Irish Free State: MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., Dublin.

This style supplied to
Chemists only

12 oz TABLETS
6^D per tablet



OVER 30% PROFIT
TO THE CHEMIST
ON SELLING PRICE

GERARD BROS LTD
SOAP WORKS
NOTTINGHAM

Still on Top!!

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Toilet Specialities

THE WORLD'S BEST SELLERS



"HARLENE"
FOR THE HAIR
"UZON"
BRILLIANTINE
"CREMEX"
SHAMPOO POWDERS
"ASTOL"
FOR GREY HAIR
"ASTINE"
VANISHING CREAM
"ASTINE"
TOOTH CREAM
"ASTINE"
SHAVING STICK
"ASTINE"
NAIL CREAM

TWO QUICK-SELLING LINES

A Big Advertising Campaign is now in progress for the following :—

"HARLENE" Cleansing & Revivifying HAIR FIXER FOR GENTS

This entirely new preparation, the need for which has long been felt by Men, has been specially prepared to keep the hair bright-looking and healthy, and, while preventing dryness or stickiness, will "set" the hair in the morning, and so keep it in position that it will remain during the whole day literally "without turning a hair."

"HARLENE" "WAVE-SETTING" LOTION (for Ladies)

In order to retain the beautiful and alluring waves created by the "Harlene" Hair Waver for a long time against the ravages of Fog, Mist, Damp, etc., a Wonderful Wave-setting Lotion, specially prepared for Ladies, has been introduced. A little of this preparation should be brushed into or sprayed on to the hair just before waving. The waves will then last twice as long.

Price of both of { Advertisers (Minimum Retail) 1/3 per bottle
above { Makers 13/4 per dozen, less 20% Discount.

PLACE YOUR ORDER TO-DAY

EDWARDS' HARLENE, LIMITED

20, 22, 24 & 26 LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

A FEW SOUND SELECTIONS FROM THE
MOST WIDELY DISTRIBUTED TOILET SERIES
IN THE WORLD

Ashes of Roses

The French Wonder Perfume

PERFUME	5/- 7/6 10/6 15/- 27/6
	& miniature bottle for handbag 1/-
VANISHING CREAM	1/3 & 2/6
FACE POWDER	1/9 & 3/0
TALC POWDER	1/- per tin
TOILET SOAP	1/- per tablet



— ALSO IN
Ashes of Violets

A BOURJOIS ET CIE., LTD., 4, Water Lane, LONDON, E.C.4

A PAGE OF GOOD THINGS FOR CHRISTMAS



1416/8849/HB. 120/- doz.
Gilt engraving on translucent panels of Blue and Green.



6459/LT. 180/- doz.
Massive Cut Crystal.



571/315/89/E. 53/6 doz.
Fancy design with Iridescent finish.



592/315/89/E. 53/6 doz.
Lightly Cut Crystal.



1202/517/HB. 78/- doz.
Black design on Scarlet, Blue, Yellow.



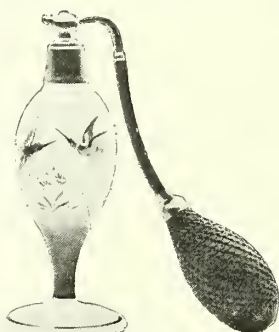
24/249/3106/FB. 60/- doz.
Old Rose and Light Green decorations.



84/12/89/E. 56/- doz.
Blue and Orange Tango with attractive design in Black.



581/517/HB. 81/- doz.
Iridescent Glass decorated at base with Gold and a festoon of Pink Roses. Height 5½ ins.



1376/8541/89/E. 54/6 doz.
Attractive coloured Bird design on Matt Surface.



188/518/HB. 84/- doz.
Clear Crystal, with engraved design in Gold. Height 5½ ins.



1373/8774/74. 37/6 doz.
Five assorted designs in pale coloured background.



417/E/81/D. 22/- doz.
In four colours—Pink, Blue, Mauve and Orange.



8258/8½/1084/89/A. 27/- doz.
Oriental design on coloured background.



5543/5½/89/A. 21/- doz.
Assorted coloured lines on Crystal.



1797/2832/89/A. 22/- doz.
Blue Flowers on Yellow background.



417/E/89/A. 25/- doz.
Assorted colours—Pink, Blue, Mauve and Orange.

GIVE "B.G." SPRAYS AND BOWLS A SHOW THIS GIFT SEASON AND YOU WILL BE AGREEABLY SURPRISED WITH YOUR INCREASED TURNOVER AND PROFITS.

BRIDGEN & GRIFFIN, 25 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, LONDON, E.C.4.

IN RESPONSE TO URGENT REQUESTS

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June

NEW COMPACTS
 NOW READY FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION



No. 36. **SMALL SIZE** .. Retail 1/6
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Packed $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. show boxes as above.

No. 40. **REFILLS** .. Retail, 10d. Per doz. 6/8



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Packed singly in cartons.

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TINTS—RACHEL NATURELLE, ROUGE BRUNETTE.

These Compacts are in handsome cases of heavy "jeweller's" metal, embossed "hammered" design. Hinged lid. Silk Puff. A particularly pleasing production.

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SAVILLE PERFUMERY LIMITED
 Junction Laboratories, WATFORD, Herts.

George IV (Regd.) LAVENDER WATER

Expressly made from the original formula

Sold in Bottles at

4½d. 10d. 1/6

2/8 5/- 8/6

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etc., etc.



Wholesale Prices

3/- 6/8 12/-

21/4 40/- 68/-

120/-

per doz.

Keep **George IV LAVENDER WATER** in stock
—expressly the 5/- size. You
will be asked for it.

Further information from

FRANCIS DRAKE & Co.

Perfumers

1 Eden Street, Hampstead Rd.

LONDON, N.W.1





IN GREEN BOTTLES.
Registered.
ACTUAL SIZE OF
STANDARD PACKING.

Frozoclone

REGD.

THE ORIGINAL SOLID EAU DE COLOGNE

It's Quality that Counts, and "Frozoclone" is the Standard. Leaves no Residue, Fragrant to the last particle. Ideal for travelling, and for use in sick rooms, etc.

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In Two Sizes **3/6** and **1/10** P.A.T.A.

Doz. 32/-

Doz. 16/-

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A new Demuth Production

DEMUTH'S SOLID LAVENDER WATER

Show it to your customers. It will appeal as just the thing for ladies' handbags, and as an appropriate gift line. Refreshing, Fragrant. The formula is unique, and it is a worthy companion to "Frozoclone."

IN FROSTED WEDGWOOD BLUE BOTTLES

Two Sizes **3/6** and **1/10**

Doz. 32/-

Doz. 16/-



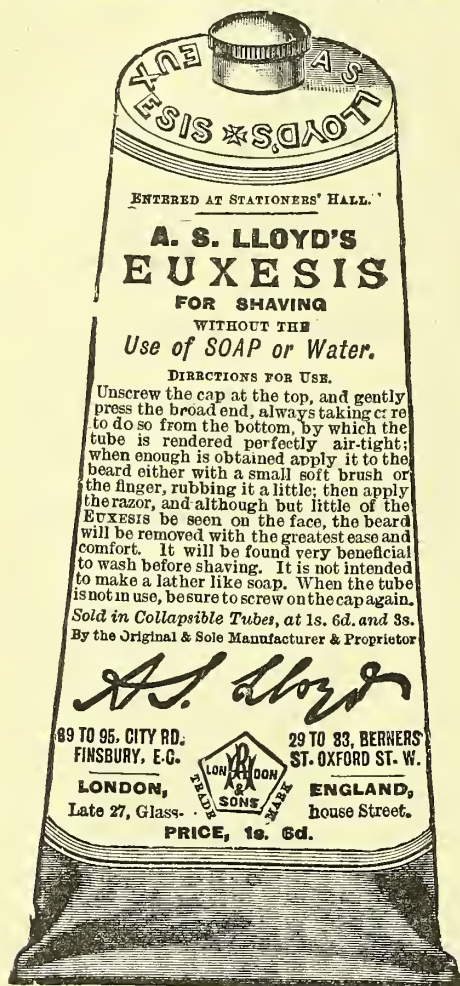
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MONTROSE AVENUE
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A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS

(THE GENUINE).

For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.



**Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists
throughout the world.**

R. HOVENDEN & SONS having purchased, under an administration suit, the business of the late A. S. LLOYD, with the Receipt, Trade-Mark, and Goodwill of the celebrated Euxesis, the Trade are cautioned that the original and genuine Euxesis is now manufactured at our Factory ONLY and may be obtained at either of our Warehouses.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.—THE GENUINE A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS bears a label printed in BLACK only on a Yellow ground, with our Trade Mark at the bottom, as Illustration.

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BUTYWAVE SHAMPOO

Gift Scheme

—how about stocks?

The Butywave Co., 10 Tachbrook St., S.W.1

Ipana Sales are increasing!

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PARCEL No. 1

Contains 6 doz. tubes at 10/- per doz.—total value £3 0s. 0d. Discount 10 per cent. Further cash discount 1½ per cent.

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Contains 3 doz. tubes at 10/- per doz.—total value £1 10s. Discount 7½ per cent. Further cash discount 1½ per cent.

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Contains 1 dozen tubes—value 10/-. Discount 5 per cent. Further cash discount 1½ per cent.

Terms: 30 days net, carriage paid. Orders for any of these parcels may be sent through P.A.T.A. wholesalers. Attractive Ipana show material will be sent—free—on request.

- Ipana - Tooth Paste

BRISTOL MYERS CO.

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For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.

Now on P.A.T.A.

Minimum Retail, 1/6 and 3/- per tube.

CAUTION.

The Labels on GENUINE EUXESIS bear two signatures—
A. S. Lloyd in Black Ink, and that of his Widow,
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Sole Manufacturers
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AIMÉE LLOYD & CO., LTD.

23 PANTON STREET (formerly named Spur St.), HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.

N.B.—When ordering from Wholesale Houses write LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S).



WHO USED THE FIRST TOOTH BRUSH

Wm ADDIS MADE THE FIRST TOOTH BRUSH IN 1780 AND PRESUMABLY HE WAS THE FIRST TO USE IT.

Ask your Chemist or at any Branch of BOOTS for an ADDIS Tooth Brush, "PRO-PHYLACTIC" or "SEVERE SERVICE" and benefit by our century and a half of invention and manufacturing experience.

ADDIS

BRUSH WORKS, HERTFORD, ENGLAND.



KIRBEE

BRUSHES ARE GOOD SELLERS WITH BIG PROFITS

Kirbee Brushes, the latest product of the House of Kirby, are British made and guaranteed sterilized.

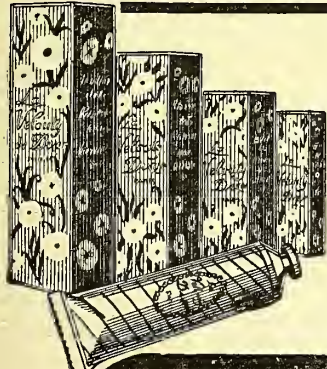
The bristles do not shed from the non-splitting handles. Each Kirbee Brush is packed in transparent germ-proof tube as well as attractive cardboard box.

FOUR MODELS:

Special Model—K 3 ..	2s. 6d.
K 4 ..	3s. 6d.
K 6 ..	4s. 6d.
K 8 ..	6s. 0d.

Write now for fuller details and particulars of generous trade terms.

DOUGLAS KIRBY & CO., LTD.
9/10 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1
Telephone : Gerrard 3147, 8063/4/5
CONTRACTORS TO ALL THE SCOTTISH RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS.



VELOURY de DIXOR PARIS ..

COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

The advertised line that you are asked for. Now on P.A.T.A.

Samples free upon receipt of trade card or billhead.

PRICES :—Full size pot	- 21/- dozen.	RETAIL	2/9
Super tube	- 22/- "	"	3/-
Large tube	- 14/- "	"	2/-
Medium tube	- 7/- "	"	1/-
Handbag tube	- 3/- "	"	6d.

Made in four shades : WHITE, IVORY, NATURAL and OCHRE

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:

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"Off the Beaten Track"

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ORIGINAL AND EXCLUSIVE

French Sundry Lines

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(Electrical—110 and 220 volt.)

An entirely novel line of Vaporisers made with highly artistic shell material. Ideal ornaments for the dinner table, drawing-room or boudoir.

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In new French lacquer material. Exquisite colour effects. Original and quaint designs.

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A novel line of beautiful female models by a well-known French artist, exquisitely moulded and dressed in various dainty costumes—for window display with toilet and perfumery lines. The models and poses are most refined. An irresistible attraction for the window.

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PINE OLIVE

The most refreshing Soap

Specially recommended for
TENDER SKINS
SHAMPOO & SHAVING
Softens and Preserves
the Skin and Hair.

80% fatty acid

Retail Price - 6d. per tablet.

Trade terms - 54/- per gross.

In boxes of 12 or 3 tablets.

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GALJADO HAIR COLOUR RESTORER

For Grey or Faded Hair.

A preparation which sells on
its merits. Non-injurious.

In two sizes:

Retail: 2/- and 3/6 per bottle.

Trade: 12/- and 22/- per dozen.

Note the Profit.

Of all Wholesalers or direct.



THE GALJADO PERFUMERY CO. Ltd.
93 Worship Street, London, E.C.2.

MORGAN'S POMADE

A genuine preparation which performs all that it claims—namely, to restore grey and faded hair to its original colour, to strengthen the hair against further danger of becoming dry and thin, to remove and prevent the recurrence of scurf and all unhealthy conditions of the scalp.

Thirty-five years' solid reputation. On the list of the P.A.T.A.

Retail 1/9 per pot; 3/3 per pot.

Wholesale 14/- per doz.; 26/- per doz.

1-lb. jars for Saloon use at 6/3 per jar.

Obtainable from all the leading Wholesale Houses, or direct—

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LONDON, N.19

(Note New Address)

(2)

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The Most Attractive Showroom In Town

This will be the first Christmas Coty have spent in their new home at Stratford Place. There—Christmas Buying can be done with the utmost ease and in most delightful surroundings.

A complete selection of Coty Creations is on view, including the new Lavender Water, Lavender Soap, and the special Eau de Coty Coffret—all lines of seasonable appeal; also a full range of exquisite moderately priced Coffrets, without which no Christmas Stock is complete.

A hearty welcome will be given to all Customers who call at Coty House during the Christmas Season.

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"Extrols" are of great assistance and importance to Perfumers by combining all the advantages and eliminating all the disadvantages encountered in using Essential Oils and Extracts.

Samples and literature gladly supplied.

Rose	Storax	Mastix	Hyacinth	Mignonette
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Offer special compositions for BRILLIANTINES, soluble in oil and alcohol, in the following odours:

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We recommend these on account of their strength and cheap price.

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"Boronia."

"Sweet Lavender."

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"Devon Violets."

"Cologne."

(Special packing to customers' requirements.)

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GREY HAIRS

← appear just here.

TOUCH THEM UP WITH

TATCHO-TONE

and they will instantly recover their natural shade. Medical Guaranty with each bottle. Chemists' Prices 2/6 and 4/6

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ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

A line it pays to stock.

P.A.T.A. 3/6, 7/6, 10/6.

THROUGH ALL WHOLESALERS.

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CHERAMY
 Perfumes and Toilet Preparations
 "CAPPI" and "OFFRANDE"
 are already established best-sellers;

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our new perfume, supported by an Advertising Campaign in the "Daily Mail," is assured of success—placed on your counter it will sell itself. Another quick-selling line of CHERAMY is the FLORAL EAU DE COLOGNE, in flacons, retailing at 2/6, 4/9, 9/-, etc.

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Now is the time for stocking HOUBIGANT Perfumes. Full-page announcements in the high-class weeklies, such as "THE TATLER," "THE BYSTANDER," etc., are now appearing. Make a window or counter display and you will be pleased with the results.

**ATTRACTIVE
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PARFUMERIES DE PARIS, LTD.
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for
GREY HAIR

The old-fashioned idea of using a surface dye for the hair has gone the way of many of your staple lines. Modern research, backed by modern manufacturing processes and modern advertising, have altered this market entirely. Nuctone is now being used in every high-class hairdresser's saloon. It is safe, permanent and natural. It is easy to apply at home and has a remarkable record of success. There are many people who prefer to treat grey hair at home, they will naturally come to you. See that you sell them the best treatment. Keep up to date in your stock.

Order Nuctone now.

Small size 3/9 per bott. Trade terms 32/- per doz.

Large size 6/6 " " 52/- "

Showcards and explanatory booklets for free distribution are furnished on request.

Nuctone
for **GREY HAIR**

NUCTONE INSTANTER (in powder form)
gives instantaneous results.

4/6 tin, 33/- per doz. 6/6 tin, 48/- per doz.

Manufactured by

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LTD.
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5 for 1/8

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a Good Blade!

We make no exaggerated claims on behalf of our product, but instead we sell

"ECLIPSE"
(Gillette Type)
SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

under a definite money-back guarantee of satisfaction, particulars of which will be sent on request.

EVERY CHEMIST SHOULD STOCK THEM.

1 Box	100 Blades at	£1 2 3	per box
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Crucible Steel Manufacturers,
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Rodgers

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Not until Joseph Rodgers & Sons Ltd. felt convinced that they were offering a better blade than made by any other firm in either hemisphere were they prepared to stamp their blades with their name and the "Star and Cross" mark. They are now offering blades of both the Gillette and Auto-Strop types.

Controlled Selling Price 3/6 per dozen.

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Cutlery to His Majesty. 6 Norfolk Street, SHEFFIELD

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SELL BRITISH BRUSHES

and take no risks

TOOTH BRUSHES

Sterilised.	Secure Bristles.	Wire Drawn
	Per dozen.	Each
SUPER QUALITY	- 14/-	Retail at 2/6
BEST QUALITY	- 11/-	" 2/-
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POPULAR QUALITY	7/6	" 1/-

Sample order of 2 gross assorted
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DENTAL PLATE BRUSHES

12/- 14/- 16/- per dozen.

TWISTED WIRE DENTAL PLATE BRUSHES

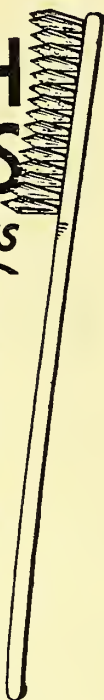
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"ODENTIC" PLATE BRUSH

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Regd. No. 417637.

Manufacturers :

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(EST. 100 YEARS)

215 DALSTON LANE, LONDON, E.8



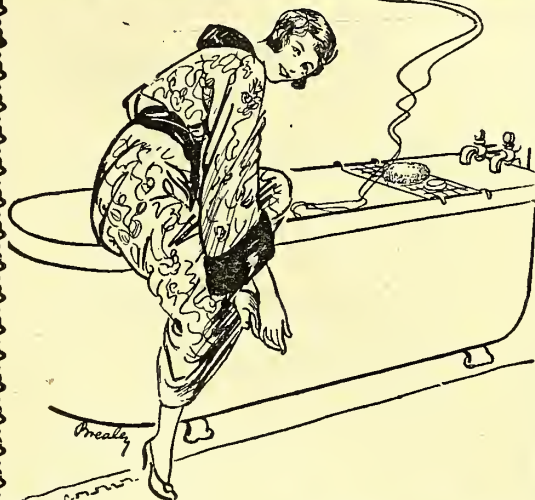
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Are known the World over as
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BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

Please write for full Particulars to—

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Every Bathroom needs a Sorbo

EVERY man, woman and child
in every family either uses a
Sorbo Sponge, or needs one.

This splendid line of Rubber
Sponges is finding its way into
fresh homes daily, and every
new Sorbo customer means
extra turnover and bigger profits
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It is British in manufacture, and un-
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of the family, from Baby upwards !

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THE MOST ABSORBENT RUBBER-SPONGE

Order now from your Wholesaler.
If any difficulty, write us. Price List
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SORBO RUBBER-SPONGE PRODUCTS, LTD.
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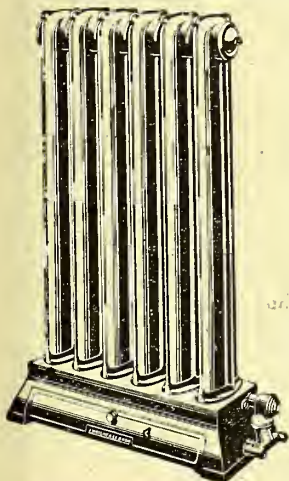
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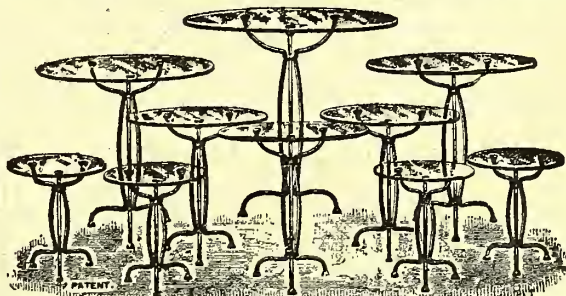
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DISPLAY SET. Ref. No. M421.

J. C. King's "Crown" Set consists of:—

- Four 9 in. Metal Tripod Display Stands, complete with four 8 in. first quality glass circles.
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All glass 1/2 in. thick. Polished edges. Stands finished Brown Bronze

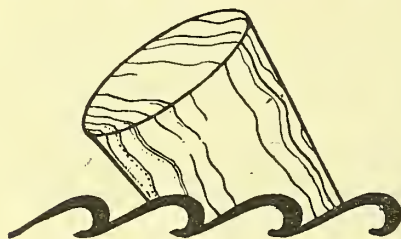
The Set complete **£3 18 6**

Send at once for full List, No. 931, post free.

J. C. KING, Ltd.

42-60 GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

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SOME corks bob up and down on the ocean of quality. You are never quite sure what the next delivery will be like. Armstrong Corks are graded so that you know exactly the quality of each cork. These grades are your safeguard: (A), (B), and XXX, XX and X. They are proof that you are paying the right price for the right cork.

And remember — Armstrong Corks are guaranteed by the firm with a 65 years' reputation to maintain.

Write NOW for Samples
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The ideal **transparent** wrapping **absolutely** harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of **Bags, Discs, Envelopes**, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods **look better—keep better—sell better.**

Cellophane **protects, beautifies** and adds the quality touch.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from
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Also 365-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.
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For Surgical Strings

Reliable and Uniform

C. W. MEISEL Junior,
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Please address Enquiries to Sole Export Agent:—

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NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessaries from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

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CURE

POTTER'S CATARRH
PASTILLES

POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE & ASTHMA CIGARETTES
P.A.T.A. 1/6 Dozen 14/-

POTTER'S ASTHMA
SMOKING MIXTURE
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POTTER'S CATARRH
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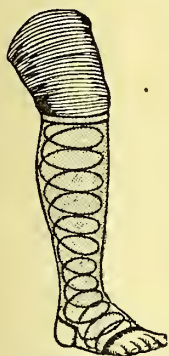
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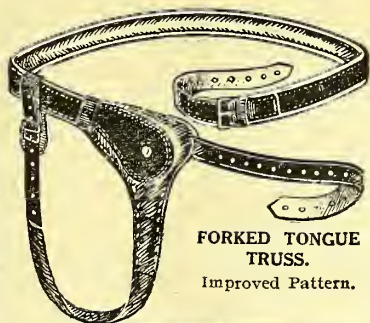
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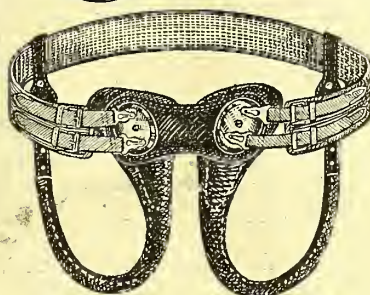
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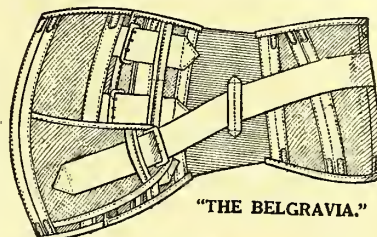


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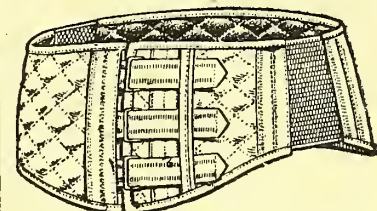
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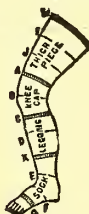
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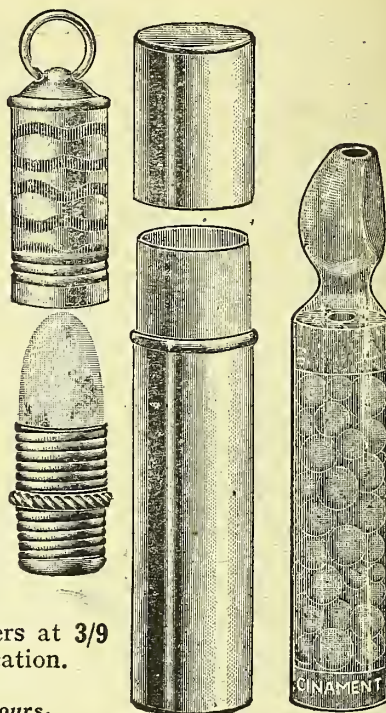
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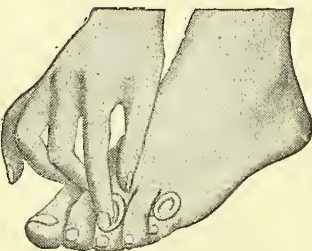
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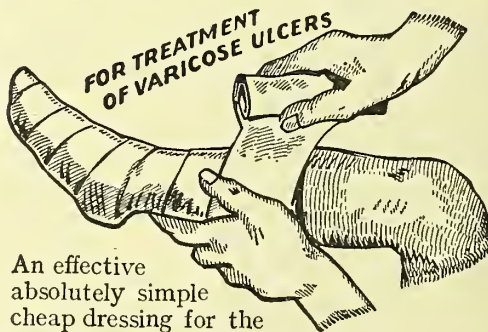
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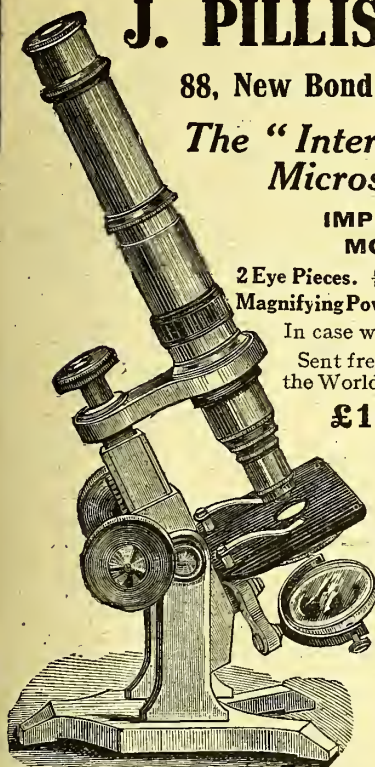
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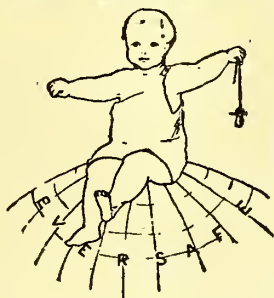
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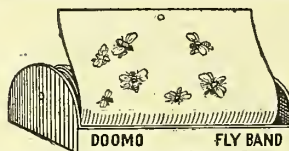
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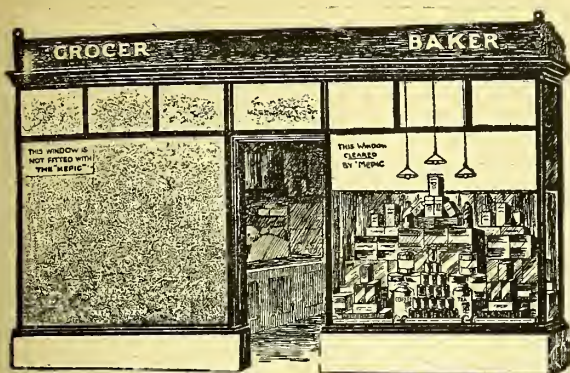
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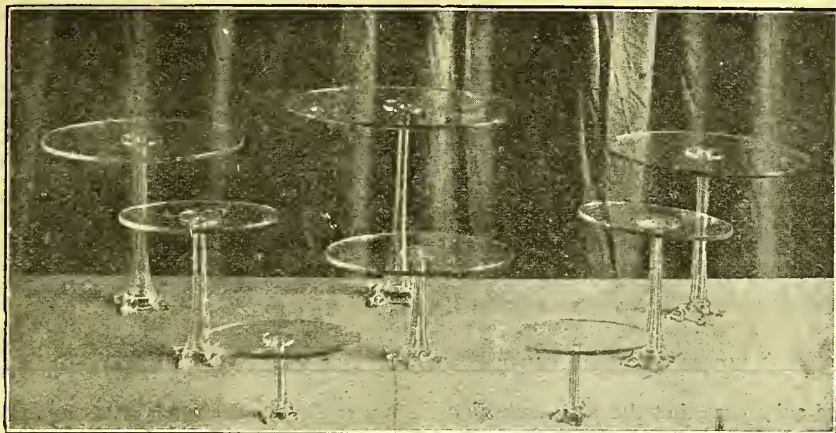


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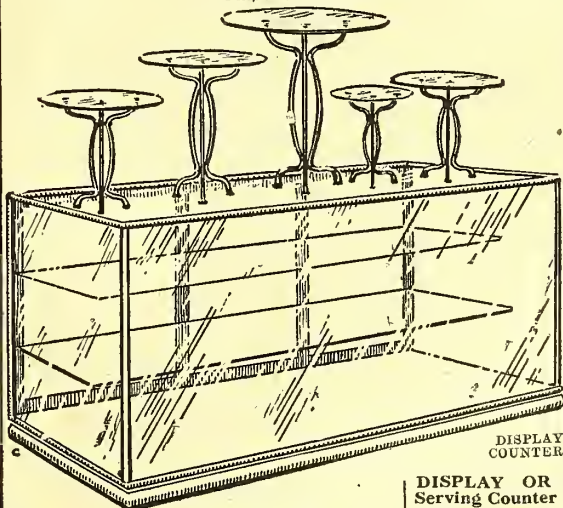
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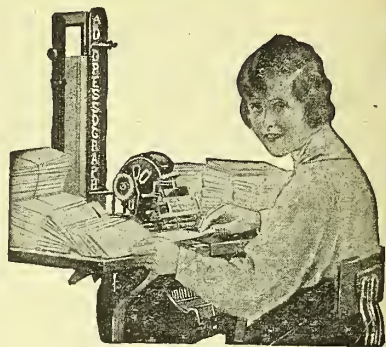
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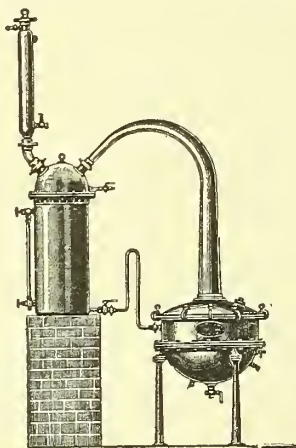
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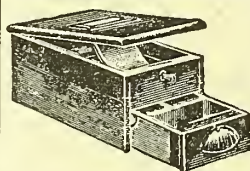
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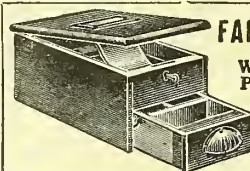
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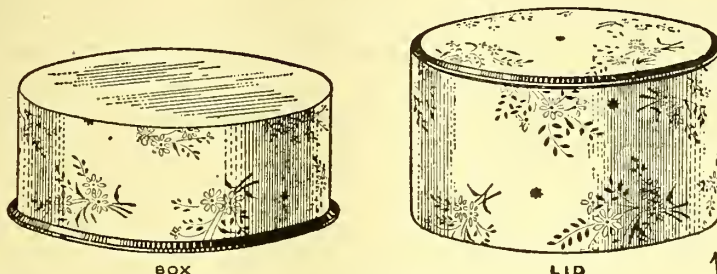
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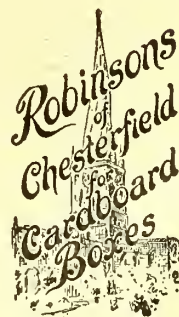
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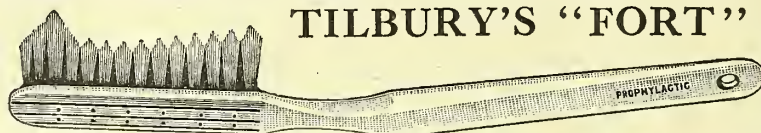


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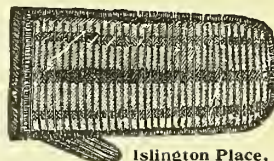
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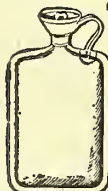
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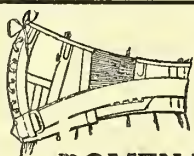
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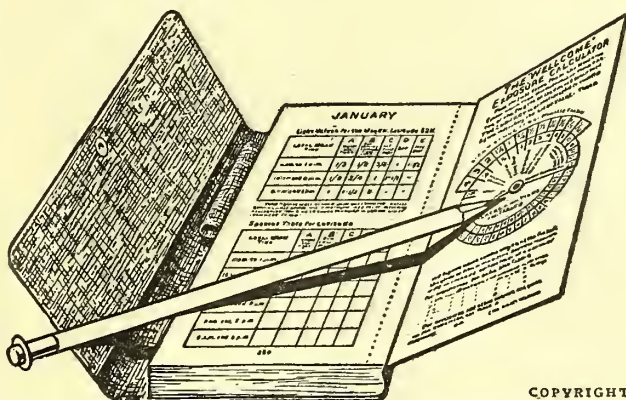
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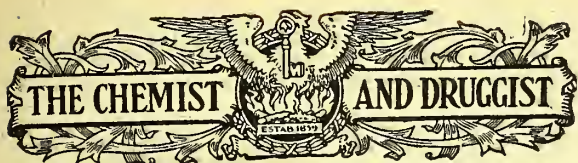
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Business Changes

R. F. BLANKLEY & Co., LTD., chemists, are opening a branch at 36 High Street, Doncaster.

MR. F. S. NADIN, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at 79 Winter Street, Sheffield.

MR. HUGH HUGHSON, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 306 Clifton Road, Woodside, Aberdeen.

TRIMMING & Co., LTD., chemists, Alton, Hants. and branches, are opening a pharmacy at Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey.

MR. V. J. WOOLLS, chemist and druggist, Margate, has taken over the business of Mr. J. H. Hughes, Grange Road, Ramsgate.

MR. J. E. MATTHEW, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Ellis & Co. (Chemists), Ltd., 288 Ecclesall Road, Sheffield.

MR. F. L. BOOTH, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of the late Mr. T. C. Whaley, chemist and druggist, 43 Kirkgate, Wakefield.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Heroin Preparations for India

The Home Secretary has been requested by the Government of India to call the attention of exporters in this country to the fact that under the Indian law, as now modified to give effect to the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1925, preparations containing heroin, including preparations containing less than 0.1 per cent., can only be imported into India under licence from the Indian Government. In a recent case a consignment of a preparation containing less than 0.1 per cent. of heroin which has been exported from this country to India, but for which no licence had been issued by the Indian Government, was confiscated by the Indian customs authorities, and exporters are advised to make sure before exporting such preparations from this country that the necessary import licence has been issued by the Indian Government to the importer in India. This can be done by requiring the importer when giving his order to produce the "import certificate," which is issued by the Indian Government for the purpose.

Condensed Milk and Dried Milk Regulations

The Minister of Health has issued Regulations (S.R. & O. 1927, Nos. 1092 and 1093, Stationery Office, each 1d.) amending the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, and the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923, respectively. The new Condensed Milk Regulations come into force on May 1, 1928, so far as importation is concerned, and in other respects on September 1, 1928; the Dried Milk Regulations come into force on September 1, 1928. Specimen wordings are shown in both sets of Regulations.

Celluloid Regulations Proposed

Notice is given in "The London Gazette" of November 18 that the Home Secretary has certified the manufacture, repair, manipulation, use and storage of celluloid, or articles wholly or partly made of celluloid, to be dangerous, and that he proposes to make Regulations to apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which cinematograph film is manufactured, repaired, manipulated, used or stored. Copies of the proposed Regulations may be obtained on application to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London, S.W.1. Objections to the draft Regulations by or on behalf of any persons affected must be sent to the Secretary of State, Home Office, S.W.1, within thirty days from November 18.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

The Board of Trade have referred to the Standing Committee, appointed by them under the Act, applications for Orders in Council to require the marking of imported tooth-brushes, travelling trunks and bags, fancy bags, etc., typewriter carbons, glue and gelatin, and enamel zinc sheets. The Committee will consider whether these articles should be marked on sale or exposure for sale, and they may at their discretion also consider whether the goods should be marked on importation. The date of the Committee's public inquiries into these applications will be announced later, and any communications regarding them should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. E. W. Reardon, at the New Public Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, as early as possible, and in any case not later than December 16.

Fleetwood Relief Fund

We have received from the treasurer of the Blackpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society a list of contributions to the Fleetwood relief fund, dated November 22, and amounting to £124 10s. 2d. Mr. Durkin adds:—"Further funds are urgently needed. Contributions, no matter how small, will be gladly welcomed and gratefully acknowledged by T. A. Durkin, the West End Pharmacy, Leytham, hon. treasurer, Blackpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society."

Inquests

A verdict of "Suicide by aspirin poisoning during temporary insanity" was given at an inquest at Darlington, on November 21, on the body of Joseph H. Howden, labourer, who, it was stated, had taken seventy-five tablets. A doctor expressed the opinion that a fatal dose for an average person was twenty-five tablets.

An inquest was opened by the Westminster coroner, on November 21, on the body of Wolf Pellerman, tailor, St. Mark's Street, E., who died in St. Thomas's Hospital. Dr. John Oliver, pathologist at the hospital, said that death appeared to have been due to the toxic condition of the liver. The Coroner: Supposing he had had a dose of arsenic, might that have produced it?—Yes, and a number of poisons might have produced it. What poisons?—Arsenic, T.N.T., dope used for treating aeroplane wings, and, I believe, mushrooms have been known to produce it. Chloroform might give this finding. The inquest was adjourned for a month.

The Sheffield coroner opened an inquiry, on November 18, concerning the death of John Robinson, asphalter, Brinsworth Street, who died on the previous day after suffering from chronic dropsy. Dr. A. T. Simpson deposed that when he called at the house he found Robinson suffering from laudanum poisoning. He was convinced that the best thing to do was to let the man die, and death occurred three hours later. "We could," he said, "have done nothing to save the man, as it was impossible to get the laudanum out of his stomach, and even then I would have hesitated to try and bring him wilfully back to life, as, if he had lived, his life would have only been a misery." Dr. Carter, the police surgeon, expressed the opinion that death was due to natural causes, chiefly dropsy, but Dr. Simpson, recalled, adhered to his view. The coroner adjourned the inquiry for an analysis to be made.

Liverpool

The Liverpool Chemists' Association's annual hall at the Midland Adelphi Hotel on November 16 was attended by 200. Among those present were Mr. J. L. Hirst (president), Mrs. Hirst, Mr. Humphreys Jones and Mr. John Jones, who officiated as M.C.

The Liverpool Pharmacy Club will hold a ramble to Hinderon on November 27, members to meet at the Pier Head at 2.30 p.m. A hot-pot supper will be held at club rooms on November 30 at 8 p.m. Members are requested to inform the secretaries, 71 Mill Lane, Wallasey, whether they will be able to attend.

Miscellaneous

INSTITUTE OF RADIOLOGY.—Officers of the amalgamated Röntgen Society and British Institute of Radiology were elected at the Central Hall, Westminster, on November 17. Sir Humphry Rolleston, M.D., the first president of the institute, delivered an address, and a two-days' exhibition of radiographic apparatus was held.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION.—The retiring members of the P.A.T.A. Council, all of whom are eligible for re-election, are Mr. John Keall, Mr. Thomas Marns, Mr. H. H. Marshall and Mr. P. F. Rowsell. Nominations will be received by the Secretary, 43 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, up to and including Tuesday, December 6.

IN THE COURTS.—At South-West London Police Court, on November 19, William H. Lee, Edward Churchyard and Horace Smith, pharmaceutical students, were each fined 5s. on a charge of insulting behaviour arising from a "rag" on Clapham Common between members of two colleges of pharmacy: Wilfred Gilbert and Maurice Lewis, similarly charged, were bound over.—At Bristol Police Court, recently, Mr. J. Fanson, ironmonger, Wells Road, was fined 10s. for having sold a bottle of Jeyes' Fluid No. 2 not duly labelled.

MOTOR TRANSPORT EXHIBITION.—The Commercial Motor Transport Exhibition at Olympia, London, W., which opened on November 17 and closes on November 26 (hours, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.), includes many vehicles of interest to users of motor traction, together with a comprehensive collection of accessories. Although, from a spectacular point of view, passenger coaches and buses predominate, the small combinations for loads of two

or three hundredweight are worth investigation by retailers whose deliveries just exceed the capacity of the ordinary basket, and the four-wheel exhibits inform wholesalers of present-day possibilities in conveying loads.

ARSENIC IN MURDER CHARGE.—At Tonbridge Police Court, on November 22, Margaret B. Delvigne was committed for trial on a charge of murdering her mother, Mrs. Waite, by administering arsenic to her (*C. & D.*, November 5, p. 563). Sir Bernard Spilshury said that the cause of death was exhaustion following an operation and accelerated by the administration of arsenic. The minimum fatal dose was about 2gr. Nothing like that had been recovered from the body. It was under $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., but in this case a smaller dose would be fatal owing to the condition of Mrs. Waite. About an ounce of solution of arsenic would be a fatal dose. That was the amount Mrs. Delvigne had told Dr. Newton she had given her mother.

Irish News

Brevities

Motoring from Monarrig, Blackwater, to Enniscorthy, Mr. M. Cullen, chemist's assistant, collided with a Wexford car and fractured his leg.

Mr. Breen gave notice of motion at the meeting of the Omagh Regional Education Committee to rescind a resolution inaugurating pharmaceutical classes in the Omagh Technical school. Mr. Wilson said he had the assurance of the Pharmaceutical Society that they would make good any loss to the committee arising from the class. Mr. Breen's motion was lost.

Belfast

At the Police Court, on November 16, Patrick J. Gavin was prosecuted under the Dentists Act for practising as a dentist without being registered. It was stated for the prosecution that Gavin lived in the Union Workhouse and went out at intervals, to perform dentistry among the Belfast poor, keeping forceps and other instruments in his coat pocket in the Union. The prosecuting solicitor said he wished to press the case, as it was an exceedingly bad one. They had had great trouble in getting hold of defendant, who had been in the Free State for some time. A fine of £5 or two months' imprisonment was imposed.

Scottish News

Brevities

James G. Miller, agricultural merchant, Peet Inn, Cameron, Fife, has given notice of intention to make application to Fife County Council for a poison licence.

At the Burgh Police Court, Innerleithen, on November 16, Jack Johnston, motor engineer, Highgate, Peebles, was charged with having, on October 30, stolen from the shop of Mr. Alexander Russell, chemist and druggist, High Street, two puffs and a hair brush. The accused was fined £1.

Edinburgh

At a meeting of the Botanical Society held on November 17 Mr. R. M. Adam communicated a paper on the marine algae of West Inverness-shire.

J. T. Coats & Co., wholesale druggists, Broughton Street, Edinburgh, have initiated a "F.P." (freshly prepared) scheme by which customers can have any galenic freshly manufactured to order in quantities from 7lb. upwards.

Glasgow

An explosion and fire occurred recently at the premises of My Lady Dyes, Ltd., 49-51 Smith Street, Whiteinch, owing to a quantity of wax becoming ignited. One of the directors and a typist received burns.

Hill's Proprietary Agency, 136 Renfield Street, Glasgow, have been appointed Scottish agents for Horlick's malted milk; Mr. Geo. Dowie and Mr. C. S. Boyne, Messrs. Horlick's representatives in Scotland, are to join the company's staff.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was held on November 18, in the Society's Rooms, Belfast, the President, Mr. A. C. McBride, J.P., in the chair. There were present, Messrs. W. J. Hardy (Vice-President), W. S. Taylor, J. E. Connor, J.P., W. J. Rankin, R. I. Edwards, Samuel Gibson, J.P., H. Todd, J.P., Fred Storey, W. E. Wilson, S. S. Badger, J.P., W. Martin, Professor Small, Dr. Acheson, Jas. Dundee, T. W. McMullan, M.P., and J. C. Culbert.

THE PRESIDENT, referring to the loss sustained by Dr. Still, of the Chemistry Department of the Technical Institute, Belfast, on the death of his wife, moved that a letter of condolence be sent. Mr. Hardy seconded the resolution.

The Ministry of Home Affairs wrote notifying the conviction in Belfast Police Court of Mr. Samuel Hogg, Ph.C., stating he had pleaded guilty to a charge of false pretences. "The Minister," said the letter, "is disposed to take a very serious view of the offence which Mr. Hogg had committed, and was at present considering whether his name should be erased from the register of pharmaceutical chemists. Before taking any action he would be glad to consider any resolution which the Council might wish to make in the matter."

Dr. ACHESON said the charge in the police court had been altered from false pretences to larceny to enable the magistrate to deal with it. The Home Office was wrong in saying Mr. Hogg pleaded guilty to false pretences. The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

THE SECRETARY read a letter from Mr. Robert Mellon, M.P.S.I., Cape Town, formerly of Belfast, in which he referred to the question of reciprocity with South Africa, and said he doubted if anything definite could be done until the new Pharmacy Act became law, when all four pharmacy boards in the Union could be administered as one and reciprocity would be worth having. He hoped pharmacy was going strong in the old land, and, although so far away, he still took great interest in the reports in the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

The Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association wrote that for some time the sale of certain proprietary (dutiabie) medicines had taken place in Belfast markets, as well as in provincial towns, and asking if those moveable stalls were licensed by the Home Office or other bodies, as naturally the pharmacists with open shop was at a great disadvantage if nothing could be done to prevent such sales.

Mr. GIBSON said he had heard of Sloan's Liniment and Californian Syrup of Figs being sold in Belfast market.

Mr. HARDY said they should have a specific case to go on.

THE PRESIDENT said that in Armagh market he had seen soaps, Epsom salts and other things sold. The Urban Council charged ten shillings for the stand. The grades of castor oil, etc., sold were very poor.

It was decided to ask the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association for further particulars of the articles sold, and see what the dutiable things were, and to refer the matter to the Law Committee.

The report of the Education Committee was adopted. THE PRESIDENT, in reply to a query raised in one of the minutes, said Irish was merely an optional subject.

Mr. McMULLAN said it seemed rather a waste of time in the North.

LAW COMMITTEE

The Law Committee recommended that the following Regulation be adopted:—"All sums of money received by the treasurer in any year by way of penalties under the provisions of Section 28, subsection (3), shall be applied towards defraying the law costs and expenses incurred by the Society during that year; and the surplus (if any) shall form part of the general funds of the Society." The Committee further reported on the meeting called for the purpose of considering the Intoxicating Liquor and Licensing Bill (Northern Ireland), relating to the sale of methylated spirits and methylated

ether. A deputation, consisting of Messrs. W. J. Hardy, James Dundee, James Guiler, S. Gibson, J.P., F. Storey, H. Todd, J.P., T. W. McMullan, M.P., and the secretary, interviewed the Minister of Home Affairs, with the object of getting some of the clauses in the Bill amended.

LICENSING AMENDING BILL

THE PRESIDENT said it would have been a very serious matter if the Licensing Amending Bill had been allowed to pass. It seemed to have been a rather hurried thing, and, had the Home Office taken advice, the clauses relating to methylated spirits and ether would surely have been in a different form, but that was a matter for the Home Office.

Mr. T. W. McMULLAN, M.P., said there was so many holes in the Bill as drafted, they found it would be impossible to make the changes which they wished by amendment, and the Home Office finally came to the conclusion that they would take powers under the Bill under an amendment to issue regulations. The amendments which had been passed in the House of Commons the previous day were innocuous, but under the regulations which would be forthcoming, various matters discussed between himself or between the deputation and the Home Office officials would be embodied. So far as methylated spirit was concerned, an arrangement had been come to with reference to the question of sales from a licensed retailer to another licensed retailer for the purpose of trade, and, to put it roughly, the formula which governed the sale would be dispensed with, and it would be possible for one licensed retailer to order it from another licensed retailer without having to sign books or go through the formula suggested in the Bill. With reference to the sale by licensed retailers to unlicensed persons or institutions, an arrangement had been come to, so far as the sale to a person unlicensed for the purpose of his trade or to an institution was concerned, that it would be sufficient for a manager or other responsible person to sign the order. That signed order would have to be filed and preserved for at least two years. He thought that would do away with the difficulty which would have arisen in the case of the supply of institutions and in the manufacturing trade in Belfast. So far as ether was concerned, he discussed the question of the sale to veterinary surgeons, and the officials had promised under the regulations to make it possible for a veterinary surgeon still to use ether. He would have to apply to the Home Office for a permit, which would allow him to have a certain maximum supply for a certain period, and that supply would be arranged with him according to what he put forward as his requirements. Having that permit, he could buy through the usual channels. He would not be allowed to sell to the public or the farmer, except in a mixture. If he was found selling it as ether, he would be liable to prosecution. So far as chemists were concerned, if a farmer wanted supplies for cattle medicine, it had been arranged that he could either get it from the veterinary surgeon or go to the chemist and arrange with him to make up his formula. The chemist would have to get the permission of the Ministry of Home Affairs to dispense that formula, but, having done so, the farmer could always get his bottle from the chemist if there was ether in the mixture. The officials, of course, could not bind the Minister, but there were satisfied they would carry out their promises in the regulations. The Government was determined, however, to put down the unauthorised sale of methylated ether, which in certain parts had been a scandal.

THE PRESIDENT said they were under a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. McMullan for all the trouble he had taken.

Mr. TODD raised the question of a lady sending a telephone order for methylated spirit, and when it was delivered, if she was not at home to sign the book, it should be legal for some person in the house to do so. The chemist would file the order. He thought that was all that would be necessary. He was under the impression that such an arrangement had been agreed to.

Dr. ACHESON said the restrictions did not apply to ether made with rectified spirits.

Mr. STOREY said he did not like legislation by regula-

tion. They had the same difficulty with the Dangerous Drugs Act. After a while the chemist would have to keep a clerk to enter up the various regulations.

Mr. McMULLAN said he had impressed on the Home Office that they should come to the experts before they made changes such as were in the original Bill. If they had done so they would have saved everyone trouble. The matter was so complicated, he felt the best thing was to submit to regulations. He had also raised the question of giving the chemist a fair measure of liberty in dealing with prescriptions containing ether.

Mr. TODD said he was under the impression they were to have a certain percentage of ether in prescriptions.

Mr. HARDY said that 10 or 15 per cent. of ether in family medicines was discussed. He understood they had got an exemption on the percentage grade.

Mr. GIBSON said that was also his impression. The Home Office should not have liberty to make the regulations without the Council having power to criticise them.

The PRESIDENT said they would be laid on the table of Parliament first.

Mr. McMULLAN said the Home Office officials promised they would embody all the agreements arrived at in the regulations. It would be a good thing to ask the Home Office to go through the regulations with a deputation from the Council before they were laid on the table.

Mr. DUNDEE advocated that a person left in charge of a private house should be allowed to sign forms if the owner was out when the delivery took place. Anyone drinking methylated spirit was not getting it on credit.

Mr. HARDY said that leakage and wastage would be dealt with by regulation. The officials could not, however, bind the Minister.

Mr. TAYLOR said they were not suffering from too much ether or methylated, but from too much Home Office.

It was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Law Committee.

ATTENDANCE AT EXAMINATIONS

Mr. HARDY moved: "That so much of the Resolution passed on the 16th day of July, 1926, as provides that 'all examinations shall be open to members of the Council' be and the same is hereby rescinded." "That the President, Vice-President, and such one or more of the members of Council as may from time to time be appointed by the Council shall be entitled to attend during the progress of any examination and supervise the conduct thereof." This was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Badger, seconded by Mr. Dundee, the following were elected members of the Society:—R. I. Eccles, Bentleigh, Melbourne, Victoria; R. T. Henry, 151 Grosvenor Road, Belfast; E. R. Cleland, 8 Duncarn Buildings, Antrim Road, Belfast; F. S. Jameson, 4 Shaftesbury Square, Whitehead.

The following numbers for the December examination were reported:—Schedule 2, Part IV (Old Syllabus)—18; Schedule 2, Part IV (1) (New Syllabus)—6; Schedule 2, Part IV (2) (New Syllabus)—1; Schedule 2, Part I—3; Schedule 2, Part II—10; Schedule 2, Part III—4. All the names were passed.

Mr. DUNDEE asked would it not be possible to have a pharmacy class on Wednesday afternoons in the Belfast Municipal Technical Institute.

Professor WREN replied that they would be only too pleased to oblige, and if pharmacy students made application to the Principal, there was no doubt the class would be started.

COST OF LIVING.—Official figures give the cost of living on November 1 as about 69 per cent. above that of July 1914, compared with 67 per cent. a month previously.

NEW PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS.—New Regulations (S. R. & O., 1927, No. 1004, 2d.) have been issued for the notification in England of malaria, dysentery, acute primary pneumonia and acute influenzal pneumonia, and for the prevention and treatment of enteric fever, relapsing fever and typhus fever. The Regulations, which come into force on January 1, 1928, revoke the corresponding Regulations of 1919.

French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.

DR. HENRI LECLERC, the well-known writer on galenicals and medicinal plants, has been awarded the Cross of Agricultural Merit.

THERE IS A REPORT that the remarkable collection of old pharmacy pots, eighteenth century microscopes and other curiosities formed by the late M. Lépinos, a well-known Paris pharmacist, is in the market, and that there is a possibility that it may be secured for the Wellcome Museum.

A PARISIAN evening daily tells of an anonymous lady pharmacy student who has taken up a horribly disfigured patient of the Saint Louis (Skin) Hospital, whose eczematous lupus precludes his obtaining any employment. She pays for his dinner daily, and if the matter has leaked into print, it is principally through her anxiety to find her unhappy "protégé" some kind of suitable work and a decent lodging.

RADIUM PRODUCTION.—The production of radium was carried on in five laboratories before the Oolen factory commenced to treat Congo ore. Two of these are in France, one at Nogent-sur-Marne, where the Debiere process is used, and the other founded by Dr. Henri de Rothschild at the Ile-St-Denis, where Madagascar ore is treated by the Muguet process. The richness of the Oolen ore in radium is a strong factor in favour of the Belgians.

PROFESSOR PERROT gave the Paris Society of Pharmacy an account of the discussions on the Opium Convention, now ratified by the French Government, at the Geneva Conference last July. The International Office of Hygiene at Paris, to which questions (regarding drugs which might be excluded from the Convention and new drugs) were put for consideration, nominated a committee of experts, who have decided that "eucodal" and "dicodide" ought to come within the scope of the Convention.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION of French Pharmacists addressed a courteously worded letter to the Wholesale Druggists' Association, asking its opinion on certain members of this latter association who consent to execute orders, and who have no legal right to sell medications. The Wholesale Druggists' Association did not hesitate to publish in its periodical bulletin a notice to its adherents, expressing condemnation of such practice, and inviting them "to abstain from any commercial transaction which might be considered as trespassing on the legitimate domain of the pharmaceutical profession."

THE MEMBERS of the seventh International Congress of Industrial Chemistry visited Kuhlmann's dye factory at Villers St. Paul, just north of Creil. The central group of buildings is devoted to the production of synthetic indigo from aniline oil and monochloroacetic acid, and turns out 7,000 tons per annum. The northern wing manufactures safranines, nigrosenes, fuchsines, and the various triphenylmethane colours. In the four large south halls synthetic anthraquinone, alizarines, special azo-colours, are turned out. The buildings cover 50,000 square yards, and the factory possesses an army of skilled technicians.

PREHISTORIC COSMETICS.—The real antiquity of make-up and beauty preparations is, of course, no secret to Egyptologists, who have unearthed toilet requisites of the days of Potiphar's wife, or to Bible students familiar with the hapless lot of Queen Jezebel, but, if the reporter of the "Matin" is exact, these were comparatively modern examples. The excavations of Glazel, which have aroused such keen discussion among antiquaries, were visited recently by an international jury of experts, who appear convinced of the genuine nature of these curious finds. The relics discovered include tubes, made of hollow bone neatly carved, and still containing a little cosmetic rachel in tint. Certain objects engraved with signs presumed to be alphabetical have also been found, which may possibly throw further light on the manners and customs of "my lady," who, we are assured, flourished at an epoch previous to the "polished stone age."

Colonial and Foreign News

ALCOHOLIC PERFUMES AND COSMETICS IN NORWAY.—The control of the importation and supply of perfumes and cosmetics containing alcohol is to be suspended. Spirituous hair washes will, however, only be released under the restriction that it is to be clearly shown on the package, on the invoice or in other manner, that the product is denatured with colocynth in conformity with the regulations prescribed for spirituous hair washes made in the country.

SHOP HOURS IN NEW ZEALAND.—Important amendments of the Shops and Offices Act are proposed by the Government of New Zealand in a Bill brought before the House of Representatives in August. Section 12 of the Bill proposes to limit the power of the Arbitration Court in fixing the closing hours in the larger towns covered by section 31 of the principal Act, and the majority of the shopkeepers in any trade, if they so desire, will be able by requisition, to have the closing hours fixed to cover all shops in their trade and district.

DR. R. J. TILLYARD, entomologist and head of the biological department at the Cawthron Institute, Nelson, N.Z., has been appointed Chief Entomologist to the Commonwealth of Australia. Dr. Tillyard, who was born at Norwich, and educated at Dover College and Queens' College, Cambridge, was at one time lecturer in zoology at the University of Sydney, and estimates Australia's loss through her insect pests as high as £20,000,000 each year. A national campaign is to be started for the fight against noxious weeds and insect pests.

CRISIS IN RUMANIAN WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.—The favourable position enjoyed by the wholesalers during the past few years has so much diminished that a number of the larger import firms in Bucharest have already gone into bankruptcy. The cause is due in general to the bad economic conditions prevailing in the country, and also to the fact that the pharmacists have organised a buying service, and drugs, etc., are bought direct. The wholesalers are supplying now only the druggists, whose capacity for paying, even in view of bad business prospects, seems good. The wholesalers plan, given a favourable change in the trading position, a combine of all of the wholesale drug trade organisations.

AUSTRALIAN-CANADIAN TRADE.—Australian imports of proprietary and other medicines (exclusive of drugs, chemicals, acids, etc.) in 1925-26 were valued at £251,535, of which the United Kingdom is credited with £180,271, the United States with £54,956, and Canada with £1,070. The total increase of imports from all countries over those of the previous year was £5,321. The principal items of importations from Canada in 1925-26 were: medicines (£1,070), crude drugs (£729), serums (£541), ethers (£499), chemicals n.e.i. (£358), chemical oils (£262), and sundry small lines of druggists' goods (£367). The importation of commercial chemicals from Canada into Australia indicated an encouraging trade in potassium cyanide (£5,285), while naphtha (£5,767), acetone (£655), and acids (£298) were included in the trade returns.

DANGEROUS DRUGS IN NEW ZEALAND.—A Bill dealing with the import, export, possession, manufacture, sale and distribution of "dangerous" drugs recently came before the New Zealand House of Representatives by Governor-General's message. The drugs mentioned on the list are cocaine, opium, diacetylmorphine and their salts, ecgonine and Indian hemp, and any preparation including the so-called anti-opium remedies which contain more than one-fifth part per cent. of morphine or one-tenth part per cent. of cocaine or ecgonine, or any quantity of diacetylmorphine. Other drugs may be added to the list. The importation of opium prepared for smoking is prohibited, but authority to deal in the other drugs may be obtained from the Comptroller of Customs upon payment of a licence fee to be fixed. Heavy penalties are named in the Bill for infringement. When moving the second reading on July 15, the Minister of Health explained that the measure was really a suggestion of the League of Nations to prevent the improper use of a number of "dangerous" drugs. The Bill was read a second time.

DANGEROUS DRUGS IN CEYLON.—The Government Gazette Extraordinary (August 22) contains the draft of a proposed Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to the importation, exportation, sale, etc., of poisons, opium and dangerous drugs. The main object of the Ordinance is to give effect to the two International Conventions relating to dangerous drugs and opium adopted at Geneva in 1925. As regards the importation of dangerous drugs an important alteration is proposed. Under the present law cocaine and its derivatives are imported direct by medical practitioners or pharmacists, while medicinal opium and galenical extracts and also raw and prepared opium are imported by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. The new Ordinance provides for the import and distribution of all dangerous drugs by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

SIAMESE OPIUM POLICY.—The Siamese Government has recently ratified the agreement concluded in Geneva in February 1925 for the repression of the opium traffic in the Far East. Two reservations were made at the conference in 1925 in the hope that it would be possible to enforce within three years the system already providing for the registration and rationing of opium smokers, and prohibition of the uncontrolled resale of opium residues, but these reservations have been abandoned on account of the increased resale of opium by the proprietors of the licensed shops where the sale and smoking of opium has been permitted. Legislation which came into force on August 4 now provides that the resale of opium is to take place exclusively through State depôts and concessionaires, and also only to such persons who, on production of a doctor's certificate, are recognised as opium smokers.

RE-IMPORTED SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS IN INDIA.—A notification (No. 88, Customs, dated September 10, 1927) has been issued by the Government of India stating that surgical instruments and X-ray apparatus, originally imported for use in a hospital or dispensary where patients are regularly treated free of charge, will, on re-importation into British India for such use, after having been exported therefrom for repairs, be exempted from so much of the import duty leviable thereon as is in excess of the duty which would be leviable if the value of the surgical instrument and X-ray apparatus were equal only to the cost of such repairs. The collector of Customs is, however, required to be satisfied that duty was paid when the instruments or apparatus were first imported: also as to the identity of the instruments or apparatus, and that no drawback of duty was paid on the occasion of their export; that there has been no change in the ownership of the instruments or apparatus, and that not more than three years have passed since the instruments or apparatus were exported.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS IN LUXEMBURG.—A decree to regulate the manufacture, storage and wholesale trade in medical and pharmaceutical supplies which came into force recently in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg contains the following provisions:—(1) The manufacture, storage, wholesale trading in medical and pharmaceutical products shall only be allowed if permission has been granted by the General Director of Public Health, and only if it is carried on under the actual responsible and permanent direction of a pharmacist in the country. (2) Whosoever wishes to manufacture or deal in medical and pharmaceutical preparations in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg must make a request to the General Director stating the nature and composition of the preparation, and also appoint a pharmacist with whose responsible co-operation the manufacture and trade will be conducted. (3) Permission will be granted to the pharmacist entrusted with the conduct of the business if the conditions compatible with public health and welfare are satisfied. (4) Permission may be withdrawn if the prescribed conditions are not complied with. (5) The pharmacist nominated is responsible at law for breaches of the regulation. (6) Preparations whose sale is restricted are only to be supplied to pharmacists and druggists. (7) The pharmacy inspectors, members of the College of Medicine as well as the police authorities, are empowered to enter premises and take samples for examination and analysis where illicit manufacture is suspected.

American Notes

By "The Man from London."

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.—The Meyer Brothers Drug Co., manufacturing chemists, St. Louis, celebrated their 75th anniversary on September 12 and have marked the occasion with a special issue of their publication, the "Meyer Druggist."

THE Federal Trade Commission has issued an order forbidding the use of the word "British" to describe bath or toilet soap manufactured in the United States. The Commission considers the use of the word "British" as misleading advertising as British-made soaps have gained widespread popularity.

DR. RUTH, the originator of "Pharmacy Week," has recently joined the executive staff of E. R. Squibb & Sons. On leaving the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Dr. Ruth had the honorary degree of Master of Pharmacy conferred upon him, and a farewell dinner was given him by the officials of the College.

CHICAGO LABOUR UNION.—Some years ago certain drug clerks in New York City tried to form a trade union connecting with the Federation of Labour, but this adventure was a failure. Now Chicago druggists are being taken in hand by a member of the Chicago Federation of Labour. Agreements have been printed by the few druggists interested in this labour movement, in which the employing druggist agrees to pay his registered men not less than \$1 per hour; his qualified assistants not less than 75c. per hour; his managers at least 10 per cent. more than the above scale; and relief clerks are to get \$1.10 per hour.

TO MEET CHAIN-STORE COMPETITION.—It is reported that the formation of a combine of many thousands of independent druggists in America to meet chain drug store competition by adopting similar methods and procedure in the way of buying seems assured. There are 30,000 independent druggists in the U.S. (says the "Pharmaceutical Era"), and the idea is to organise these into localities to be served by co-operative jobbing houses. The next step being for these co-operative jobbers to organise a special buying corporation, the same as the chain drug-store people have now. The 30,000 independent druggists have an annual output of \$750,000,000, which is three times as large as all of the present chain stores combined.

"4711" EAU DE COLOGNE.—The United States District Court for the southern district of New York has refused to grant Mühlens & Kropff Inc. injunctive relief in an action against Ferd-Mühlens Inc. to secure the use of the trade mark "4711" for eau de Cologne. This action was based on the transfer to the plaintiff of the enemy property in the "4711" business by action of the Alien Property Custodian. The court held that this property did not include the recipe used by the Mühlens family since 1792 for the original eau de Cologne, the secret of which had been retained by Mühlens when he, as principal, and Kropff, as agent, had formed a partnership, in 1889, and that serious doubt existed as to the plaintiff's having full knowledge of this recipe.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES EXPOSITION.—At the eleventh exposition of chemical industries at the Grand Central Palace in New York City, which closed recently, probably the greatest collection of the various chemical and allied industries in the history of the exposition were assembled. The Udyllite Co. exhibit of cadmium plating showed a metal resistant to sulphur fumes. The Matheson Co. exhibited ethylene and other liquified gases, and the distinctive feature of their exhibit was the demonstration of ethylene gas in hastening of ripened fruit colours on fruit. The American-British Chemical Supplies Co. showed a new plastic material produced from acetyl cellulose. And, for the first time, a large number of displays of fatty acids, waxes, glycerol and products made therefrom were shown. The Ford Motor Co. (By-Products Division) showed an interesting model of a wood-distillation plant, and a series of wood-distillation products was displayed by the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co. The Commercial Solvents Co. exhibited

synthetic methanol. The total registered attendance for the exposition was about 16,000, and the number of visitors during the week was above 75,000.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL DUTY IN U.S.—Officials of the Bureau of Customs of the Department of the Treasury are giving consideration to a question raised by importers of perfumery as to the application of duties on perfumery containing isopropyl alcohol. Under paragraph 62 of the Tariff Act, perfumery is subject to a duty of 40 cents per lb. and 75 per cent. *ad valorem* if it contains alcohol. Without alcohol the perfumery is subject to a rate of 75 per cent. The question at issue is whether the word "alcohol" as used in this paragraph applies to anything except ethyl alcohol. Paragraph 4 of the Tariff Act specifies various rates for the different kinds of alcohol. It is the contention of the perfumery importers that alcohol, as used in paragraph 62, means only ethyl alcohol, and that therefore the 40 cents per lb. rate should not be applied to perfumery containing isopropyl alcohol. It is understood that there was a difference of opinion between the appraiser of merchandise and the collector of customs at New York, the former siding with the importers and the latter against them. The matter was referred to the Commissioner of Customs for a ruling.

The Canadian P.A.T.A.

"An Illegal Combine"

THE report of Mr. L. V. O'Connor, the commissioner appointed by the Canadian Government to investigate the charges against the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of being an illegal combine contrary to the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act, has been made public. His finding is that the charges are maintained by the evidence, and that the P.A.T.A. is an organisation operating in the restraint of trade and against the interests of the public. The P.A.T.A. was the subject of an interim report by F. A. McGregor, Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act, which was published a year ago. The Association claimed that they had not been given adequate opportunity to present their side of the case, and asked for a formal inquiry by a specially appointed commissioner. In compliance with this request, Mr. O'Connor was appointed commissioner, and in the course of his investigation meetings were held in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, which occupied 51 days, during which upwards of 80 witnesses gave evidence, including representatives of all branches of the trade. Mr. O'Connor comes to the conclusion that the P.A.T.A. is a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act, the public being detrimentally affected by its operations:—

- (1) Through its effect in enhancing prices or preventing reductions of prices charged by certain types of retailers serving a substantial portion of the public;
- (2) Through imposing on all distributors, regardless of their costs of operation, the same margin of profit for each article;
- (3) Attempting to compel manufacturers to become members of the Association;
- (4) Preventing retail druggists from securing the advantages of club buying;
- (5) Impeding the development of co-operative societies; and
- (6) Forcing goods through certain channels of trade.

The report states that there does not seem to be any doubt that the Association proposes to compel manufacturers to accept membership, retailers being urged to push the sale of P.A.T.A. articles and to refrain, as far as possible, from handling other goods. While depreciating predatory price-cutting, the report pointed out that those guilty of this practice were not a dominant factor in the trade, and in addition to curbing his activities the association places a heavy handicap on the retailer whose lower price represented lower quantity discounts is prohibited by the P.A.T.A. thereby operating costs.

Prior to the advent of the Association a large part of the consuming public had been purchasing these goods at prices considerably lower than those set out in the

Association's list. The practice among retail druggists of forming buying groups in order to obtain larger rendering these druggists unable to compete with the larger and financially strong retailers and with the cut-rater.

The report finds that the restrictions of the Association in regard to club buying and the handling of P.A.T.A. goods by the methods ordinarily adopted by the retailer's co-operative companies are imposed solely for the benefit of the wholesalers, and is not a reasonable regulation for the protection of the trade and an unnecessary interference with the retailer.

No official announcement has yet been made as to what action if any will be taken by the Canadian Government on the report of Commissioner O'Connor's finding. Should the Association decide to disband, it is possible that no action will be taken, should they continue to function as in the past, copies of the Commissioner's report will be sent to the Attorney-General of each province with a view to prosecution under the Combines Investigation Act. Should the Provincial authorities fail to take action, prosecution may be instituted by the Dominion as was done in the fruit combines case. Much, however, depends on the attitude of the Association, which since the death of Sir Wm. Glyn-Jones has been operating under a committee of five, consisting of C. W. Tinling, president of National Drug and Chemical Co., Leo G. Ryan, president of Wingate Chemical Co., Mr. Charbonneau, wholesale druggist, Edward Vadboncoeur, and G. T. Lapointe, retail pharmacists, all of Montreal. It is understood that a conference will shortly be held by the Association to determine their future course.

Cape Chemical Society

At a meeting of the Cape Chemical Society, held recently, in the Organic Chemistry Lecture Theatre of the University of Stellenbosch, the president of the Society, Mr. E. H. Crogan, M.A., F.I.C., chemist and manager of the Cape Town Sewage Disposal Works, delivered his inaugural address. Between twenty-five and thirty were present, amongst whom were Dr. R. Marloth; Mr. G. F. Britten, M.Sc., A.I.C.; Mr. G. C. Scully, M.A., A.I.C.; Dr. E. Taberner; Dr. C. F. Juritz; Prof. B. Van der Riet; Prof. J. Smeath Thomas; Mr. P. R. Copeman, B.A., B.Sc.; Colonel J. G. Rose; Dr. C. W. Mally, and others. Before proceeding to the principal business Dr. Van der Riet moved, pursuant to notice, that the resolution of a previous meeting providing for a referendum to members of the proposed merging of the Society with the Society of Chemical Industry (London) be reviewed and rescinded. After a lengthy discussion the motion to rescind was adopted. Another lengthy discussion followed on a proposal to reduce the subscription from one guinea, and it was ultimately resolved to lower it to ten shillings per annum.

THE TITLE "CHEMIST."

The president then delivered his address, the main theme of which was devoted to showing how the title "chemist," in his opinion, was misused by those who failed to distinguish between it and the equally honourable title of pharmacist. He emphasised the fact that chemistry is the science which investigates and describes the properties of different kinds of matter, and of the ultimate constituents of matter; and studies the laws of regulating the combination and separation of different kinds of matter. Pharmacy, on the other hand, may be regarded as a branch of the medical profession dealing with the preparation and mixing of medicines.

IN GOVERNMENT SPHERES

Mr. Crogan went on to speak of the relationship of chemistry to the Government of a country. In the military services, he said, there are investigations of materials for munitions, ordnance, and chemical warfare, suitable materials for aeroplanes, the best fuels for power, and the food supply. Health control also involved chemical examinations of food, water, drugs, trade and domestic effluents. For agriculture, soils, fertilisers, feeding stuffs, pest remedies and dairy products have to be examined, while veterinary services depend on bio-

chemistry. To safeguard the miner, ventilation, sanitation, explosives, preventives of harmful gases, and phthisis-conveying dust all involve problems for chemists. A Department of Industrial Research means chemical work on such matters as adhesives, low temperature station work, canned foods, fabrics, fish and meat preservation, fuel, gas cylinders, lubrication, oils and fats, explosives, preservation and decay of timber, wood extracts, seasoning, etc. In every patent office chemists must be employed, and in the daily life of the people chemical science is essentially concerned. Mr. Crogan next spoke of the

AVENUES OF EMPLOYMENT

for the South African trained chemist. Under Government, he observed, the first Division of Chemistry was in 1921 re-constituted under a chief, who was responsible for all agricultural chemical research and investigation. In 1923 the chemists of the Department of the Interior were also placed under that officer's control, thereby forming a strong Division of Chemistry, and obviating the previous overlapping of chemical work. But independent of that Division there now appear to be bio-chemists in the Department of Veterinary Research; an advisory chemist in the Department of Mines, another Advisory chemist in the Department of Trade and Industries, while the Department of Railways and Harbours employs the services of a chemist in general private practice to attend to boiler-feed water purification. The Division of Chemistry has three laboratories, viz., at Pretoria, Johannesburg and Cape Town, and the work done includes analyses under the Food and Drugs Acts, the Wine, Spirits and Vinegar Act, the Fertilisers, Farm Foods, and Pest Remedies Act, the Dairy Industry Act, and the Leather Industries Act. It also comprises Customs and Excise work, and work under the Wine and Agricultural Export regulations; also Geological and Mining chemical work, chemical work in connection with the Agricultural schools, miscellaneous chemical work for the Department of Railways and Harbours, for the Rand Water Board, and for Local Authorities, besides Scientific and Industrial research work. Finally the lecturer dealt with the work of the chemists at the agricultural schools, the department of railways, and the municipal services.

A Bottle Question

In "The Morning Post" of November 23 Sir R. W. Philip, examiner in medicine at Edinburgh University, discusses the question of graduated medicine bottles raised by the chairman of the London Insurance Committee in a previous issue (*C. & D.*, November 19, p. 646). Sir R. W. Philip writes: "... To say that the patient frequently 'guesses the dose' is aside from the issue. In such event the patient fails to exercise due caution. The haphazard plan of using a handy teaspoon, or tablespoon, for measurement is little more satisfactory. Such spoons vary much in capacity. The graduated bottle, as usually turned out, is similarly a snare. Chemists engaged in large dispensing business inform me that the graduation of such bottles is commonly so imperfect and unequal that they have ceased to use them, and they forbid their assistants explicitly to fill such bottles. When graduation is requested formally by the doctor or patient—which is relatively rare—the plan those chemists follow is to assess the capacity of each bottle, and to attach a graduated label indicating the exact limits of each dose as determined by the test. This procedure involves time and labour out of proportion to the cost of the medicine. After all, fluid measurement is a simple elementary procedure. If our primary education does not rise to this, why not? Every household may be expected to have a properly graduated medicine glass, which costs very little. The onus in respect of measurement should rest with those chiefly concerned, the patient or his guardian, the chemist's responsibility being limited to the accurate admixture of the ingredients. If the patient prefers to 'guess' quantities, he must bear the risk of over-dosage. If, in thus guessing, the insured patient wastes the medicine, a ready remedy may be found by stopping further supplies until the normal date for renewal of the medicine has been reached."

Legal Reports

A Dutiable Embrocation.—At Leeds Police Court, recently, Thomas E. Oates, boxing instructor, Lady Lane, was summoned for having sold unstamped a bottle of embrocation recommended for paralysis. It was stated that the preparation was advertised on a showcard as "T. Oates's Lightning Embrocation, which has made a wonderful cure of paralysis." It was stated for the defence that seven bottles of the embrocation were made and two were sold. An offence against the Finance (New Duties) Act, 1916, was also proved, and fines amounting to £7 7s. were imposed.

Agency Dispute.—An insecticide agency dispute was mentioned in an action before Mr. Justice McCardie, in the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, on November 9, in which the plaintiffs were the Boro Co., Ltd., Clarges Street, W.1, and the defendant Mr. Alexander K. T. Bulkeley, trading as the Ship Cleansing Co., London Street, Mark Lane, E.C. It was stated that the plaintiffs had obtained judgment against the defendant for £240 for goods sold and work done, and that the defendant counterclaimed for damages, or in the alternative for commission found due to him on goods sold by the plaintiffs in alleged breach of contract. The plaintiffs denied the allegation. Mr. H. Garland appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Van den Berg for the plaintiffs. On his lordship's suggestion the parties arrived at a settlement, the claim and counterclaim being withdrawn, and each party paying their own costs.

Turpentine Insurance Claim.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, on November 21, before Mr. Justice Mackinnon, M. & R. de Monchy, Rotterdam, claimed to recover from the Phoenix Insurance Co., Hartford, U.S.A., and the Great American Insurance Co., New York, in respect of turpentine shipped by the plaintiffs at Jacksonville, Florida, in August 1923, for carriage to Rotterdam. The defendants were sued under two policies of insurance for loss due to leakage. One policy contained a clause that the insurers were to pay leakage from any cause in excess of one per cent. on each invoice, the conversion of kilograms into American gallons to be made on the basis of 3.25 kilograms to the gallon. The practice in the trade appeared to be to measure, not to weigh, the amount of turpentine shipped, and to weigh, not to measure, the amount delivered. The steamer, it was stated, met with heavy weather on the voyage, and when the turpentine was discharged 372.75 kilograms out of a total of 16,597.75 shipped had disappeared. The defendants said they were not prepared to pay for apparent loss beyond one per cent., which was really only a contraction in bulk due to lowered temperature. In giving judgment for the plaintiffs, his lordship held that they were entitled to succeed, as the loss was over one per cent., and defendants had failed to make out that the clause on which they relied must be considered as part of the contract.

Traveller Sued.—In Marylebone County Court, London, on November 16, Walden, Walden & Co., perfumery manufacturers, Grape Street, W.C.2, sued Edward Charles Rayner, Crawford Street, W., to recover the sum of £100 as damages for breach of contract. Mr. Picciotto, counsel for the plaintiffs, said that the matter arose through the employment of the defendant, in May 1925, to act as a traveller for the plaintiffs. The employment terminated on March 14, 1926, but in the meantime the plaintiffs had received certain communications from their customers, which alleged that the defendant had not been acting loyally to them, and proceedings had to be taken. A document was received by the plaintiffs from the defendant, in which he said he admitted to a degree the claim of the plaintiffs. The defendant also sent a list of the customers he had sold goods to, and the extent of business done, which amounted to £4 0s. 7d., but after deducting expenses that amount was reduced to £1 0s. 4d., the profit he had made, and he was willing to pay the plaintiffs that amount. Of course, continued counsel, the plaintiffs could prove the matter on a much greater scale, but they were perfectly willing to accept this sum of £1 0s. 4d., taking into account the fact that the defendant was in rather straitened circumstances. Mr. Harry Walden, the sole proprietor of the plaintiff company, gave

evidence in support of his counsel's statement. The defendant said he had a good job when the plaintiffs wrote and said they particularly wanted him. Owing to an infringement of the regulations, Mr. Walden lost his permit for spirit, and he used to make an inferior spirit, which he sold to his customers. He (the defendant) was discharged by the plaintiffs without a moment's notice, and he put it down to vindictiveness. Cross-examined, the defendant said he did not tell the plaintiffs what method he was employing to supply goods. He was an outside traveller. Judge Scully entered judgment for the plaintiffs for £1 0s. 4d., with costs on Scale B up to October 26.

Food Preservatives Cases.—At Brentford, on November 15, Bertram E. Houlder and Arnold J. Houlder, trading in partnership as W. Houlder, Son & Co., chemical manufacturers, Southall, were summoned at the instance of the Middlesex County Council for selling, on September 27, to an inspector a "preservative powder 7 per cent. sulphur dioxide" which contained an excess of sulphur dioxide; for giving a false warranty with a sample of similar preservative powder sold to a firm of sundriesmen on August 18; and for failing to state correctly on a label attached to a consignment of preservative powder the percentage of sulphur dioxide contained in the powder. Mr. R. A. Robinson prosecuted, and Mr. Morgan May was counsel for the defence. The evidence showed that a sample procured by the officers of the County Council at the defendants' works was certified to contain 9.7 per cent. instead of 7 per cent. of sulphur dioxide. The excess was due to the substitution of anhydrous sodium sulphite for a partially dehydrated sulphite, without it being realised that this alteration would increase the percentage of sulphur dioxide in the mixture. The preservative powder, it was stated, consisted of four parts of common salt with one part of sodium sulphite, which would theoretically yield 10 per cent. of sulphur dioxide. For the defence it was contended that it had not been proved that the sample in this case was on sale when the sample was procured, nor that it was a finished article. The Bench held that the circumstances did not bring the case within the scope of Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and dismissed the first summons. To the other summonses the defendants pleaded "Guilty," the analysis showing that a powder which was warranted and described by label and invoice as containing 7 per cent. of sulphur dioxide actually contained 11.1 per cent. The chairman said that the Bench were of opinion that there had been carelessness, and the case was serious because retailers who bought the preservative for use were in danger of prosecution under the Preservatives Regulations if they used more than the permitted amount of sulphur dioxide. The defendants were fined in all £42, with costs.—At the Guildhall Justice Room, London, on November 15, Herbert & Sons, Ltd., West Smithfield, E.C., were summoned under the Food Preservatives Regulations for selling preservative powder (for sausages) which contained boric acid to the extent of 0.3 per cent. Mr. W. N. Earle, prosecuting, said that the defendants supplied butchers with every sort of equipment for their trade, including the preservative labelled "Brightwell's Preservative for Sausages." Evidence was given of a tin of the preservative being bought. It was found to contain 0.3 per cent. of boric acid, with sulphur dioxide. A fine of 20s., with £1 1s. costs, was imposed.

Difficulties Over a Lease.—In Bow County Court, London, on November 18, Mr. David Leslie Lloyd, chemist and druggist, High Street, Roehampton, sued Mr. James Symon, chemist and druggist, Forest Avenue, Manor Park, E., to recover damages for breach of warranty or misrepresentation to the amount of £50. Mr. Morey appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. O'Malley was for the defence. The plaintiff said he saw an advertisement of a chemist's business for sale, and went to see the defendant, who told him that he would take £200 for the lease, goodwill, stock and fixtures, subject to the landlord being agreeable to the transfer of the lease. Witness accepted the terms and gave a £20 deposit. Afterwards he saw the defendant and the landlord, and the latter seemed agreeable that he should have

the lease. He thereupon paid the balance of the purchase price, and received a transfer of the lease in the solicitors' office. After five weeks he decided to dispose of the business, and Mr. A. F. Walker came to see him at the shop he had purchased in Leyton Road, Stratford. He was desirous of having the lease transferred to Mr. Walker, and saw the landlord, who told him that he would have nothing to do with it, that he (Mr. Lloyd) was a trespasser, and that he would accept no rent from him. He sold the business to Mr. Walker, and the matter dragged on for some months, until finally the landlord, Mr. Orenstein, told him that he would transfer the lease on the payment to him of the £50 which Mr. Symon, the defendant, owed for repairs which he should have carried out under the covenants of his lease. Witness thereupon saw Mr. Symon, who denied that he owed anything to the landlord. Finally, he paid Mr. Orenstein the £50 he asked for, and got a receipt, which stated that it was for electric fittings, oilcloth and repairs. In cross-examination, he said he did not know whether Mr. Orenstein considered him responsible or not, but he did know that, in front of his (plaintiff's) wife, the defendant said he was satisfied. He denied that the repairs had been properly carried out. He agreed that when he went into possession he was satisfied with the state of repair the place was in, and that Mr. Orenstein had done certain things to it since. Mr. Jacob Orenstein, giving evidence, said he granted a lease to Mr. Symon for fifteen years in 1923. In October of last year Mr. Symon said he had sold to Mr. Lloyd, and gave him a letter of introduction to Mr. Lloyd's former employers. He inquired there, and found that he had been an assistant for eight months, and that they did not know even where he lived, so he did not consider him satisfactory, and told him so. Mr. Lloyd came to him afterwards, and he knew he was in possession, and told him he was a trespasser. Mr. Lloyd later said he wished to transfer to Mr. Walker, and he at once said that Mr. Symon had gone out leaving the place in bad state of repair, so he should want £50 to put the place in repair. Mr. Lloyd finally agreed to this, and paid it over. It was quite untrue to suggest that the £50 was paid over to him as a premium, or that he was fond of getting money out of incoming tenants. Deputy-Judge Cleave, without calling on the defendant, said the plaintiff had failed to make out his case. There would have to be judgment for the defendant, with costs.—A case was then heard in which Mr. Jacob Orenstein, Leyton Road, Stratford, sued Mr. A. F. Walker, a chemist, to recover £13 10s. 10d., being five months' rent due. The defendant denied liability, saying that the roof was in such a bad state of repair that it had caused damage to his bedroom, and the water had percolated through into the shop, and damaged the stock to the amount of £14, for which he counterclaimed. The claim was admitted. The defendant gave evidence that he knew the landlord was suggesting he had spent £50 on repairs, but he did not mend the roof, and a notice was served upon him in consequence. In cross-examination, he denied that it was in consequence of a wireless aerial being put up that the roof was damaged. Deputy-Judge Cleave said that the defendant had no right of action against his landlord, because the landlord was not called upon to do the repairs in any circumstances under the lease, and was really only trustee with reference to the £50 which he said he had expended. Judgment would have to be entered for the plaintiff on the claim for £13 10s. 10d., with costs, and the counterclaim would be dismissed, with costs.

Bankruptcy Report

Re Arthur Anderson (trading as Hudson & Co. and Argonaut Varnish Co.), gum and shellac merchant and varnish manufacturer, Bevis Works, Atlas Road, Victoria Road, Willesden Junction, N.W. The first meeting of creditors was held on November 8 at the London Bankruptcy Court, a receiving order having been made on October 27. According to the debtor's statements in preliminary examination, his liabilities amounted to about £17,000 and he had scheduled assets to the value of £1,918. His failure was attributed to trade depres-

sion, heavy overhead charges and heavy removal expenses. The debtor resigned his commission in the Army in June, 1920, and in July, 1920, purchased the above businesses then carried on at 19 Bevis Marks, E.C. Between 1921 and April 1924 his trading was fairly successful, but then, owing to L.C.C. regulations as to the manufacture of varnish, he was obliged to remove his businesses to fresh premises at St. Peter's Street, Islington; this removal entailed heavy expenses. However, his business continued to improve until September 1926, when he agreed with another person that a company should be formed to take over their businesses. In order to facilitate matters, the debtor removed his business to the premises of the other person at Atlas Road, Victoria Road, Willesden Junction, but owing to difficulties which had arisen the company had never been formed, and to protect his creditors he (the debtor) was advised to file his petition. The meeting was adjourned until December 6 to give the debtor an opportunity of submitting a proposal.

Application for Discharge

Re John William Freeman, trading as the "Menzum Chemical Company," Bradshawfield Mill, Bread Street, Bolton, chemical manufacturer.—The application for discharge of this debtor was heard on November 16 at the Court House, Mawdsley Street, Bolton. The proceedings took place in 1926. The Official Receiver stated that he did not take a very serious view of the case, and there were no complaints from creditors. The discharge was granted subject to a suspension for three months.

Private Arrangement

Re Horace Bennett, chemist and druggist, Town Gate, Holmfirth, near Huddersfield.—A meeting of the creditors was held on November 11 at the offices of Kidd, Mellor & Fletcher, solicitors, Estate Buildings, Huddersfield, when the representative of May Roberts & Co., Ltd., the principal creditors, was elected to the chair. A statement of affairs was presented which disclosed liabilities of £2,088 16s., made up as follows:—Trade creditors, £806 6s. 5d.; cash claims, £1,282 9s. 7d. The assets consisted of:—Book debts, £53 6s. 4d., estimated to realise £45; shop fixtures and fittings, £87 15s.; stock, £586 19s. 4d.; and cash in hand, £3 5s. 4d., making a total of £722 19s. 8d. After allowing £24 14s. 10d. for preferential claims, the net assets were £698 4s. 10d., or a deficiency of £1,390 11s. 2d. It was stated that the debtor left the Army in 1919, and was in employment in Manchester and Bradford for some years. He commenced trading on his own account in 1923, when he took a new shop at the above address. He had little or no capital of his own, but borrowed moneys from his father, who was now a creditor for rather more than £670. A full set of books had not been kept, but it appeared that during the two years ended November 1925 the sales were £3,498, and in the following twelve months they were £2,221. During the last year the sales had been £1,940. The drawings had been at the rate of £5 per week. The present position was attributed to lack of capital, the severe illness of the debtor's wife, the coal strike of 1926, and loss sustained on a motor-car. The premises were held on a lease for seven years from December 1923 at a rental of £30 per annum. During the discussion the opinion was expressed that there was every prospect of the business being sold as a going concern, and it was decided that a deed of assignment should be executed in favour of Mr. Frederick White, accountant, Huddersfield, with a committee consisting of the representatives of Messrs. May Roberts & Co., Ltd., Henry Sykes & Co., and Mr. P. S. Booth, of the Association of Manufacturing Chemists.

As a result of the prolonged drought and a series of violent gales, olive oil production in Italy (says the "Times" Trade Supplement) will amount to only 922,992 "short" tons, against 1,384,489 "short" tons last year. The quality of the new oil promises to be good.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

BRYAN'S CASH CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects : To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalts, oil and colourmen, etc. The directors are : W. G. Bryan and Mrs. Jane Bryan. R.O. : 193 Derby Road, Bootle.

W. CLEMENTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects : To carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemists, druggists, grocers, confectioners, etc. The first directors are : W. Clements, 14 York Road, Belfast, registered druggist, and R. A. Macintosh, 61 Sandown Road, Knock, Belfast, Ph. Ch. R.O. : 106 York Street, Belfast.

MY LADY DYES, LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital £2,500. Objects : To carry on the business of merchants and brokers of and wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of dye stuffs, chemicals, drugs, cements, varnishes, etc. The directors are : A. C. Lang, J. Sharp and J. M. Houston. R.O. : 51 Smith Street, Whiteinch, Glasgow.

ANGLO-CHILEAN NITRATE Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects : To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in all kinds of chemicals and chemical products, fertilisers and fertilising products, etc. The subscribers are : Miss E. N. King and A. J. Moodie. R.O. : Cory Buildings, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

ORAVOX, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects : To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in dental, surgical and medical equipment, instruments, drugs and chemicals, and to purchase from Pedestros, Ltd., the trade-marks "Oravox." The directors are : T. Bryant-Smith, F. G. Rust and F. G. Ratcliffe. R.O. : 25 Langham Street, W.1.

CLAYTON (SURGICAL AND FIRST-AID), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects : To acquire the business as previously carried on by Dorothy F. Clayton as the "Blackheath Trading Co.," at 18 Church Street, Greenwich, S.E., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in surgical and first-aid equipment, fire extinguishers and appliances, etc. The directors are : H. Etherington and Mrs. D. F. Clayton. R.O. : Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.

SURGERIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100 in £1 shares. Objects : To carry on the business of medical practitioners, druggists, pharmacists, chemists, dealers in sundries usually sold or dealt in by medical practitioners, etc. The life directors are : F. G. Turner, 92 Abbey Road, Hampstead, N.W.8, financier, and A. Deane, 36 Grosvenor Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, financier. Solicitor : M. A. Pritchard, 24/27 High Holborn, W.C. R.O. : 87, 88, 89 and 89A Albion House, 59 New Oxford Street, W.C.1.

SCALES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects : To carry on the business of manufacturers of scales, weights, weighing machines and apparatus, chemical balances, chemists', druggists', dispensing, jewellers', gold and silversmiths', bankers', diamond and photographic scales, bullion balances, platform weighing machines and weights of all kinds, manufacturers of infant weighing machines or any other equipment required by hospitals or welfare centres, etc. The directors are : P. J. Cunningham and W. E. Wright.

WIZARD LIGHTFOOT Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £15,000. Objects : To acquire the business of manufacturers of appliances for the correction or relief of foot troubles and for the manufacture of corn and bunion pads, foot balms, foot powders, and other remedies and devices for the relief of foot troubles now carried on by the Wizard Appliance Co. (Incorporated in U.S.A.) at 46 Bradford Street, Walsall, as the "Wizard Appliance Co." The first directors are : H. S. Gardner, L. Harford, A. W. Cotterell. R.O. : 46 Bradford Street, Walsall.

ORMUL PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £50,000. Objects : To adopt an agreement with The British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd., to manufacture and sell emulsions, emulsified products and emulsifying compounds in use in various manufacturing and technical

processes *inter alia*, emulsions of petroleum and other hydro-carbon materials, tars, bitumens, asphalts and animal and vegetable oils, manufacturers of soaps, paints, varnishes, etc. The subscribers are : J. E. Black and A. B. Reed. R.O. : 6 Queen Street Place, E.C.4.

THERMEGA, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects : To acquire certain patents or applications for patents for inventions relating to the manufacture of electro-thermic quilts, blankets, cushions, rugs, bed warmers, bandages, footwarmers and the like, and the right to manufacture and sell the same, to acquire the business carried on in connection therewith and the registered trade-mark "Thermega," and to adopt an agreement with R. Millbourn and A. K. Watson. The directors are : R. Millbourn, A. K. Watson, C. D. Uniacke and E. Howard, 39 Westbourne Gardens, W.2.

G. C. AIMER & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £4,000 in £1 shares. Objects : To carry on the business of manufacturers, exporters, importers and repairers of, agents for and dealers in surgical, electro, medical, x-ray, ultra-violet rays instruments and appliances, glass blowing and manufacturing hospital suppliers, chemists, druggists, etc. The directors are : G. C. Aimer, "Waveney," Tunnel Wood, Ridge Lane, Watford, electro-medical apparatus manufacturer, H. Cachemaille, 45c Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.5, engineer. R.O. : 740 High Road, Tottenham, N.17.

HENRY J. SMITH (CHEMISTS), LTD.—At a meeting held in London on November 16 it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. E. C. Myring, 742 Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2, was appointed liquidator.

KENT CHEMICAL Co., LTD.—At a meeting held in London on November 7, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. R. S. Andrews, 448 Strand, London, W.C.2, was appointed liquidator, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the above address on November 23.

EASTMAN KODAK Co.—The following dividends have been declared payable on January 2, 1928, to stockholders of record, on November 30, 1927 :—Regular dividend of 1½ per cent. on common stock; regular dividend of \$1.25 per share on common stock; extra dividend of \$0.75 per share on common stock.

STEPHEN SMITH & Co., LTD.—At an extraordinary meeting held on November 17, presided over by Sir Charles Cottier (chairman), the resolution passed on November 2, subdividing the ordinary shares of £1 each into four shares of 5s. each, was unanimously confirmed. The directors have declared an interim dividend of 7½ per cent. actual (less tax).

ILFORD, LTD.—Reference was made in the *C. & D.*, October 8, p. 444, to a proposal to increase the capital of the company to £300,000 by the issue of 160,000 new £1 ordinary shares. At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held recently at Winchester House, London, a resolution was passed authorising the directors to proceed with the scheme. The businesses to be acquired are those of the Imperial Dry Plate Co., Ltd., London, N.W.2, and the Gem Dry Plate Co., Ltd., London, N.W.2.

CALLARD, STEWART & WATT, LTD.—The report of the directors for the year ended October 1, 1927, states that the net profit amounts to £32,062 14s. 8d., to which is added balance from last year £27,689 7s. 2d., making a total of £59,752 1s. 10d. Deducting interim dividend paid on April 30, 1927, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares (£9,700), leaves a balance of £50,052 1s. 10d. The directors now recommend that this sum be applied as follows :—By paying a final dividend for the year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, £4,200; by paying a final dividend of 10 per cent. upon the ordinary shares, making with the interim dividend already paid 15 per cent. for the year, £11,000; to reserve, £5,000; donation to employees' benevolent fund, £1,000; carrying forward to next account, £28,852 1s. 10d.

Wills

MR. FRANCIS WILLIAM CHEESMAN, of Folkestone, representative in India of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., who was killed in the railway disaster near Sevenoaks on August 24, left estate of the gross value of £7,271 1s. 3d., with net personality £4,300 19s. 6d.

MR. MATTHEW HAYTON, of 99 Gilesgate, Durham, wholesale druggist, for several years a director of the City of Durham Gas Co., died on August 17 aged 82 years, leaving £23,647 10s. 3d., with net personality £22,511 19s. 1d. The will is proved by Geo. Stanley Hayton and Wilfred Hayton, of the above address, sons, and Thomas Martin Waller, of 13 Brierville, Durham. He gives £130 a year in trust for his son, Matthew Henry, and the residue of the property between his children, Geo. Stanley, Wilfred and Mary Weatherall.

MR. ARTHUR APPLETON, of 34 Brook Street, Selby, Yorks, chemist and druggist, who died on July 8, has left £21,396 3s. 10d., the net personality being £7,085 10s. 1d. He gives £500 and The Mill Farm to his brother Waters, £100 to his sister-in-law, Emma Elizabeth Appleton, £100 to the Selby Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, £100 to the Selby Wesleyan Methodist Circuit, two guineas to each minister officiating at his funeral, and the residue of the property between his brothers, Tom and Bowser, and his sister, Emma Warley.

MR. SAMUEL RYDER POWELL, of 8 West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W., chemist and druggist, of Williams & Elvey, who died on March 10 last, aged 67 years, intestate and a bachelor without parent, left estate of the gross value of £1,509 18s. 6d., with net personality £895 2s. 7d. Letters of administration of his property have been granted to his sisters, Mrs. Annie Smith, of 10 Stratton Road, Gloucester, and Mrs. Isabella Haye, of 2 Victoria Cottages, Hucclecote, Glos, two of the persons entitled in the distribution of the estate.

MR. JOHN HENRY FROST, of 110 Woodgrange Avenue, North Finchley, N., chemist and druggist, late of 9 High Street, Hornsey, N., who died on July 19, aged 68 years, left estate of the gross value of £8,803 12s. 4d., with net personality £6,824 5s. 7d. Probate of his will dated July 18, 1919, has been granted to the Public Trustee. He left £100, free of duty, to the benevolent fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. To his niece, Maud Ethel Seares, £1,050 5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47, and the residue of his property to his sister, Alice Elizabeth Lucky.

MR. JOSIAH ROBERT MIDDLETON, of 75 St. Lawrence Road, Clontarf, Dublin, chairman of McMaster, Hodgson & Co., Ltd., wholesale chemists, Dublin, who died April 20 last, aged 77 years, left personal estate in England and the Irish Free State valued at £6,520 7s. 2d. Probate of the will, dated January 27, 1925, has been granted to his daughter, Mrs. Jane Sarah Watson, of Rockfell, the Baily Howth Co., Dublin, and Josiah Wm. Middleton, of Caramore, The Burrow, Sutton, company director. The testator left £500 to his son Josiah William, premises 75 St. Lawrence Road, Clontarf, and one-half of his holding of preference shares in McMaster, Hodgson & Co., Ltd., to his daughter Mary Elizabeth, and one-half of his holding of preference shares in the said company to his daughter Jane. The residue of the estate he left to his daughter Mary.

ALDERMAN GEORGE EDWARD WILSON, J.P., of Park Hall, Kidderminster, Worcs, a director of Albright & Wilson, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Oldbury, left £144,914 18s. 5d., with net personality £129,545 15s. He gives £200 each to the executors, £5,000 to his daughter, Helen Marion, £100 each to his grandchildren, a piece of land in the Parish of Blakedown for the good of the parish, and legacies to servants according to length of service. Five-sixths of the residue he leaves between his children, Kenneth Henry, Helen Marion, Anita C. Glaisyer, John Christopher and Olga May Geldard, and the remaining one-sixth between his daughters, Helen Marion, Mrs. Glaisyer, and Mrs. Geldard, his daughter, Mrs. Cadbury, who is otherwise provided for, having requested that her share should be given to her sisters.

New Books

MacGregor, M. E.—*Mosquito Surveys*. 8½ in. x 5¼ in. Pp. 282, with three maps and 59 other illustrations. 15s. Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 7 and 8 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. [Published for the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, with which the author is connected by reason of being the entomologist of the Wellcome Field Laboratory at Wisley. Sir Ronald Ross's commendation of the book, in a foreword, as "complete and important" leaves little to be said. Sir Ronald indicates that the subject of mosquito-control could not be exhausted within the limits of the volume, and Mr. MacGregor himself adds that the eggs of the species found in Mauritius await the attention of future investigators; but within these limits the book forms an invaluable compendium of classification and technique. The printing of some of the Greek words on pages 27 and 33 needs correction.]

Rosewarne, D. D.—*A Text-Book of Actinotherapy, with Special Reference to Ultra-Violet Radiation*. 8½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 237, with 20 illustrations. 9s. Henry Kimpton, 263 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. [In his preface Dr. Rosewarne acknowledges the assistance of Mr. C. H. Le Bosquet, whose name is familiar in other literary fields to C. & D. readers. Professing to be simply a text-book for practitioners and students, this volume in fact contains sufficient detailed instruction to enable anyone of elementary scientific knowledge to grasp the principles of actinotherapy and to apply them without risk of mishap. Such matters as the adequate protection of the eyes, for instance, are insisted on, and the harm that may result from over-exposure to artificial light is clearly set out. Having regard to the amateur practice of radiotherapy that is springing up on all sides, the utility of a manual of this description is obvious: it only remains to be added that the book (which has an adequate index) takes the reader step by step from elementary physics to an unbiased discussion of the various ailments for which the new treatment is being tried.]

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, November 28

Retail Pharmacists' Union (Ipswich and East Suffolk Branch), Church Institute, Towle Street, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

Tuesday, November 29

North London Pharmaceutical Association, North Library, Manor Gardens, N.7. Meeting.

Wednesday, November 30

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, Crawford's Rooms, 70 Princes Street. Jubilee celebration. Dinner and dance. Tickets (10s. 6d. each), dinner 7s., dance 5s., from members of Committee, and from Miss I. A. Purdie, 133 Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh.

Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association, Goodie's Café, Elm Grove, Southsea. Whist drive and dance. Tickets (3s. each) from Mrs. E. A. Murray, 120 North End Avenue.

Thursday, December 1

Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W.1, at 8 p.m. Meeting.

North-East London Pharmaceutical Association, St. John's Institute, Uxwell Road, Hackney, at 5 p.m. Address: "The P.A.T.A.—What the Retailer Owes to its Work." Speakers: Mr. J. Milner (member of Council) and Mr. J. A. Kenningham (organising secretary).

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

ADJUDICATION

MANSELL, A. I., lately at 66 Charlotte Street, London, as Fitzroy Pharmacy.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

RUBBER INDUSTRY BILL

Mr. Campbell, on November 16, brought in a Bill "to provide for the collection of a contribution by rubber manufacturers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the funds of the research association of British rubber and tyre manufacturers; and for other purposes connected therewith" (see p. 680).

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' COMMUNICATIONS PRIVILEGE

Dr. Little, in introducing, on November 22, a Bill "to provide that certain communications between medical practitioners and their patients shall be privileged from disclosure in evidence," stated that it is designed to give legal sanction for regarding as privileged all information obtained from patients undergoing treatment for venereal disease.

GINGER WINE

Commander Bellairs, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was investigating the constituents of ginger wine with a view to action on the next Budget?

Mr. Churchill: I had the pleasure of dealing with ginger wine in this year's Budget, and I am not contemplating any change in the arrangement sanctioned by Parliament in the Finance Act.

VACCINE LYMPH

In reply to a question by Mr. Groves, on November 17, the Minister of Health (Mr. N. Chamberlain) stated that the lymph now used at the Government lymph establishment is derived from calf lymph originally obtained from Cologne, and the strain has since been carried on by repeated transference from animal to animal. The substances now added to the lymph are glycerin, distilled water, and oil of cloves. The lymph complies with the standards laid down in the Regulations made under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925, but it is not completely sterilised, as otherwise its active principle would be destroyed.

IMPORTED CIDER

Lieutenant-Colonel Acland-Troyte asked the Minister of Agriculture, on November 10, whether he is aware that large quantities of cider are imported from France and, after blending, sold as Devonshire, cider or cyder; and whether he will consider taking action to prevent this practice in future?

Mr. Guinness: The application of the description "Devonshire" to cider wholly or partly produced in France might be held to be an offence under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887. If evidence is forthcoming of any specific instance of this practice, I should be glad to consider whether the facts would justify the institution of legal proceedings.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Mr. Kirkwood asked the President of the Board of Education which firms or groups of firms, outwith the control of the State, are receiving assistance in their research work from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; the number of State servants who are assisting these firms and groups of firms; and the total amount of money paid by the State to assist in research work for industries outwith the control of the State?

Lord E. Percy: No direct financial assistance is given to individual firms for their research work. No State servants are directly assisting research carried out by groups of firms except in an advisory capacity. Special investigations are carried out for firms or groups of firms on repayment terms in State research establishments.

IMPORTED CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK

Sir Robert Sanders asked the Minister of Health, on November 10, (1) whether inquiries have been made on behalf of his Department as to the conditions of manufacture of condensed skimmed milk imported from Holland and Denmark; (2) whether he has ascertained that the sale of condensed skimmed milk, similar to that

imported into this country from Holland, is forbidden in Holland itself; and what regulations as to the manufacture of this article are in force in Holland and Denmark?

Mr. Chamberlain: My information is that the sale of condensed skimmed milk is not forbidden in Holland. Inquiries as to the conditions of production in Holland and Denmark have recently been made by Dr. J. M. Hamill, one of my medical officers, Mr. T. A. Hole, a milk inspector in my Department, and Mr. James Mackintosh, Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the University of Reading. I am considering in what form I can best submit for the information of hon. members the results of their investigation, including the scope of the regulations in force.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (WALES)

Mr. Griffiths, on November 14, asked the Minister of Health whether he had received from the Insurance Committee for the County of Glamorgan a protest at Wales being ignored in the composition of the Pharmaceutical Distribution Committee and several like matters, coupled with a demand that Wales should be granted the same measure of autonomy in National Health Insurance matters as that granted to Scotland; and what steps he proposed to take?

Sir K. Wood, in reply, stated that the Pharmaceutical Distribution Committee was constituted on the same lines as the Medical Distribution Committee, which has never contained any separate representation of the Welsh Insurance Committees. The two committees are already sufficiently large, and the Minister of Health sees no necessity to increase them. There are separate National Health Insurance Funds for England and Wales, though owing to the relatively high cost of medical benefit in Wales provision has been made under the Economy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1926, for a payment by the National Health Insurance Fund to the Welsh National Health Insurance Fund to meet the additional cost. The Minister sees no sufficient reason for disturbing these arrangements.

Dental Board of the United Kingdom

THE thirteenth session of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom opened at 44 Hallam Street, London, W.1, on November 8, the chairman (the Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Dyke Acland) presiding. The business commenced with the

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

which, though unusually brief, contained interesting details of the propaganda which the Board has undertaken. After brief mention of the death of Dr. Sodeau and the disbursement of £13,000 to forty-seven needy students, the chairman continued:—

We have lately published the book to which I have previously referred. . . . The demand for the book is very considerable, and over 9,000 copies have already been distributed. We have received a considerable number of applications that copies should be made available for the Dental Staffs of our public bodies and for persons engaged in other health work, and these are being, so far as possible, complied with.

Our travelling dental exhibits have been in very considerable demand, and are likely to be booked up for months ahead. The exhibit was particularly appreciated at the recent International Dental Exhibition held at the Imperial Institute, and the interest shown indicates that there is still scope for further knowledge and appreciation by the profession of the Board's educational work.

Very useful developments followed in Northern Ireland upon a Conference held with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Education. Our leaflets have been supplied for distribution in the schools; provision has been made for attendance to view our films counting as school attendance; our book will be distributed to the local Education Committees, and will be adopted as the official text-book in Training Colleges. This seems to me to be the beginning of very promising action in a part of the United Kingdom where, except in one or two large centres, dental education is, I fear, backward.

The experiment which was made in displaying dental posters on an Underground Railway in London has met with very great success, and has led to a great many appreciative and valuable inquiries. This work, therefore, is being extended in London and also to the Provinces by showing transparencies in trams in some of the larger northern towns. The results of this latter extension will be carefully watched.

The Board will learn with pleasure that frequent inquiries reach us from the Dominions and Colonies, and even one has been received from the Dental Officer for Cook Islands at Rarotonga. Our posters are bought and our leaflets reprinted.

An intensive campaign has been carried out with the help of the Medical Authorities in the County of Durham. From reports received it seems to have been carried out very thoroughly and very successfully. It is interesting to be informed that in one district as a result of the campaign the sale of tooth-brushes and creams has so much increased that one shop, which had normal stock to last until the end of the year, has had to order an extra £20 worth so as to cope with the increased demand.

The concluding sentences of the address contained a reference to "the quiet and almost unnoticed work which the Board carry out in bringing home to individuals the pains and penalties of practising dentistry without being on the Dentists' Register."

DISCIPLINARY CASES

The first of the disciplinary cases taken was that of Mr. Alfred Edward Poole, L.D.S., 169 Devonshire Street, Sheffield, who had appeared before the Board a year previously in consequence of police-court conviction of drunkenness and dangerous driving. Mr. Poole's solicitor now handed in three statutory declarations as to conduct during the intervening twelve months, and it was announced that his name will remain on the Register.

The Board further considered the case of Mr. Richardson A. B. Stilley, L.D.S., 59 Leeming Street, Mansfield, which had been adjourned at the May session in order that the respondent might amend the announcements appearing on his premises. Mr. Stilley appeared and conducted his own case. After deliberation *in camera*, the chairman announced that the Board still considered the signs exhibited on the respondent's premises to be unduly conspicuous, and required to be satisfied on this point next May.

Mr. Ernest William Turner, dentist, 395 Monument Road, Birmingham, appeared in answer to a notice recording three convictions for drunkenness. The Board found that the conditions in the notice had been proved, but postponed its finding till next May, with the customary stipulation.

The Board decided to report to the General Medical Council that the name of Mr. James Pickup, L.D.S., R.C.S. Irel., 124 Studley Terrace, Bury, who had been convicted of indecency and drunkenness, should be erased from the Register.

Further consideration of the case of Mr. Joseph Halliday Magee, dentist, 53 St. Mary's Terrace, Tyne Dock, originally charged with canvassing (*C. & D.*, 1927, I, 657), resulted in the case being dismissed.

The Board adjourned from November 8 to November 10. On the proceedings being resumed, the registrar reported the death of Mr. Frank Allday, L.D.S., who had been summoned to appear on a charge arising out of Dangerous Drugs Acts conviction (*C. & D.*, 1927, I, 657). The case, therefore, dropped.

Mr. Frank Ernest Coe, dentist, 50 Defoe Road, Tooting, London, S.W.17, did not attend in answer to a notice charging him with having obtained money for dentures which he had not supplied. The Board decided that his name ought to be removed from the Register.

A case of lettering and other announcements ruled to be excessive, that of Mr. Edward James Dark Bromley, an 1878 dentist, practising at 38 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2, was disposed of on November 10, after having been before the Board on two previous occasions. Mr. Bromley conformed to the Board's wishes, and his name was retained on the Register.

Mr. Frank Barratt, dentist, 38 Woodhouse Road, Mansfield, appeared in answer to a summons charging him with receiving money for dentures which he had not supplied. The case was adjourned, after the facts had been proved, to the next session.

Mr. David George Ross, dentist, 51 Hargreaves Street, Hulme, Manchester, attended in answer to a summons arising from a conviction for theft. His name was retained on the Register.

OTHER MATTERS

The applications of Messrs. Edmund Percival Wanstall, Dymchurch, and Robert Ernest Dalton Feltham, Great James Street, London, W.C.1, for removal from the Register were granted.

A letter from the Northern Ireland Dental Service Association asking whether dental clinics set up by approved societies are legal under the Dentists' Act, 1921, had been replied to by direction of the chairman to the effect that such legality must depend upon the circumstances of each clinic and the constitution of each approved society. A motion stating that the Board did not approve of dental clinics, in connection with National Health Insurance was defeated by an amendment adjourning the debate.

Solid Perfumes

By W. A. Poucher, Ph.C.

THE irreducible duty upon ethyl alcohol has led the perfumery chemist to seek other ways of presenting his perfumes. In the first place he turned to isopropyl alcohol as a vehicle, but the difficulty of eliminating the characteristic odour has made it impossible to use this solvent in any but the cheaper type of perfume. It therefore became necessary to invent some other form of presentation, and in consequence solid perfumes were evolved and are now enjoying a considerable vogue amongst fashionable women. These may be prepared by using as a basis No. 36 flower pomades, such as *jasmin*, *rose*, *violet*, etc.; a concentrated compound of essential oils and synthetics being stirred into the melted pomade to give it some characteristic odour, and the resulting product subsequently poured into dainty erinoid boxes having a screw lid. Flower pomades are made from a mixture of lard and beef suet in the proportion of two of the former to one of the latter, and they are naturally greasy when applied in small quantities to the skin with the finger-tips. It is therefore more satisfactory to use other raw materials with a view to preparing non-greasy solidified perfumes. A number of experiments have shown that the following formula yields suitable results:—

20 gm. Japan wax,
20 gm. white beeswax,
40 o.c. ethyl phthalate,
20 c.c. concentrated perfume.

The concentrated perfumes may be blended from the following raw materials:—

Carnation.—Isoeugenol, eugenol, acetyl isoeugenol, methyl eugenol, benzyl isoeugenol, neroli, ylang-ylang, phenyl acetic aldehyde, terpineol, Amboyna clove, hydroxy-citronellal, benzoin gran., ketone musk, phenyl propyl, and hexadecyl aldehyde, together with rose, orange blossom and *jasmin* absolutes.

Heliotrope.—Heliotropin, vanillin, coumarin, benzaldehyde, geraniol, phenylethyl alcohol, Peru balsam, musk ketone, tetradecyl aldehyde (gamma undecalactone), and tuberose absolute.

Jasmin.—Benzyl acetate, sweet orange oil, phenylethyl phenyl acetate, linalol, ylang-ylang, ethyl anthranilate, octyl aldehyde, and *jasmin* absolute.

Lilac.—Terpineol extra, hydroxy-citronellal, cananga, petitgrain, methyl heptene carbonate, methyl ionone, dihydro-cinnamic aldehyde, and tuberose absolute.

Rose.—Otto, rhodinol, citronellol, phenylethyl alcohol, alpha ionone, Grasse geranium over roses, geranyl acetate, octyl alcohol, and nonyl aldehyde.

Trefle.—Amyl or isobutyl salicylate, Bourbon ylang, clary sage, French lavender, coumarin, and *jasmin* absolute.

Violet.—Beta-ionone, orris concrete, bergamot, cananga, sandal, cassia absolute, heliotropin, vetiver, *jasmin*, duodecyl aldehyde, and methyl octine carbonate.

The tinctures of civet, musk, ambergris and castor may be used in the above, at the chemist's discretion.

Festivities

Walthamstow Chemists' Whist Drive

A LARGE number of members and friends of the Walthamstow Pharmaceutical Association attended the whist drive held on November 10. Mesdames Gaze, Gray, Willcocks and Moorley won the ladies' prizes, and Messrs. Gray, Downe, MacRae and Chapman the gentlemen's. Mrs. Brown presented the prizes.

"Bubbles" Dance

ON November 9 the Wharnccliffe Rooms, Hotel Great Central, was the scene of a thoroughly enjoyable dance organised by the "Bubbles" Club of A. & F. Pears, Ltd. To the strains of the London Glenthorne Orchestra, the floor was taken by upwards of two hundred couples. Mr. T. M. Sanderson carried out, in his usual able manner, the duties of M.C. Reference was made during the evening to the inability of Mr. Robert Pears to be present.

S.E. London Chemists' Dance

A FANCY dress dance, held at the Unitarian Hall, Lewisham, opened the session of the South-East London Chemists' Association's session on November 3. There was a fair gathering of members and their ladies. Prizes were allocated by "popular ballot" for the best lady's dress, the best gentleman's dress, the most novel lady's costume and the most novel gentleman's costume. There were also half-a-dozen "spot" prizes. Wholesale houses provided the majority of the awards, which were as follows:—Mrs. Tucker (Georgian Lady), Mr. Sayers (Admiral of the Fleet), Mrs. Cox ("Nippy"), and Miss Wing (Russian Lady). Mr. and Mrs. Sayers, Mr. and Mrs. Cowley, and Mr. and Mrs. Collier obtained the "spot" prizes. An unrehearsed incident, which almost deprived the company of supper, took place when two men boarded the motor-van while it was standing outside the house of the caterer at Lewisham, and made off. The thieves were captured at Peckham after a severe struggle, in which a constable was badly injured.

Reigate Pharmacists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Reigate and Redhill Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and the local Pharmacists' Association was held recently at the White Hart Hotel, Reigate. The chairman of the branch (Mr. H. J. Sadler) presided, and the chief guest was Mr. Herbert Skinner (President of the Pharmaceutical Society). Others present were the Mayor of Reigate (Alderman T. Malcomson, J.P.) and the Mayoress, Mrs. Sadler, Mr. W. J. Bush (vice-chairman of the branch), Mr. W. H. Fowler (treasurer) and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. H. Hocken (hon. secretary) and Mrs. Hocken, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gibson (representing the Reigate and Redhill Chamber of Commerce), and Mr. Mowbray Maw. The Chairman proposed the toast "The Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. Skinner, in response, after commenting on the thousands of dollars which were made out of drug stores in the United States, urged those present to remember that pharmacy was the basis on which they built. They might go into the analytical world, or among chemists—pure chemists he meant—but wherever they went they would find the man who had been trained in pharmacy to manipulate things would be making good. Mr. Tims, proposing the toast of the local association, asked support for the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and the Retail Pharmacists' Union, which were functioning in spite of adverse circumstances. Mr. Hocken, who replied, expressed his thanks for the assistance given him as secretary and spoke with appreciation of the work of Mr. Fowler in the early days of the association. Mr. T. P. Padwick (captain of the Sports Club) then handed the President a cricket bat for presentation to Mr. Mitchell in honour of his having made a century for the pharmacists' team in the previous season. Mr. W. J. Bush proposed "The Visitors," and the Mayor, in replying, said that in these days it was usual for every class and profession to combine in organisation for their own interests and at the same time for the promotion of the welfare of the community.

Leeds Chemists' Dinner

THE annual joint dinner of the Leeds branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Retail Pharmacists' Union took place on November 15 at the Hôtel Métropole. Mr. John Lancaster (chairman of the R.P.U. branch) presided, and was supported by Mr. S. N. Pickard, J.P. (Ossett), chairman of the Pharmaceutical Society branch; Mr. E. A. Simmons (Manchester), member of the Pharmaceutical Council; Mr. J. H. Martin (Mayor of Christchurch), Chairman of the R.P.U.; Drs. G. W. Watson and Gott; Mr. J. H. Everett, Principal of the Leeds Municipal Technical College, and a gathering of some 80 ladies and gentlemen. Mr. F. Pilkington Sergeant, Leeds, and Mr. T. Hardy, Maryport, both members of the Pharmaceutical Council, were also present. The Chairman (Mr. Lancaster), proposing "The Pharmaceutical Society," commented on the steady progress of educational development under the control of the Society and apprenticeship. He also appealed for the Benevolent Fund. Mr. E. A. Simmons (Manchester), responding, said he had always hoped that the Society and the R.P.U. might be able to establish some joint committee which could, when necessary, speak with one voice for the whole of pharmacy. Pharmacy of late had been much under the limelight—or rather the searchlight—of a Commission of Inquiry. He was no pessimist as to the results of that inquiry, and he hoped it might have some effect in the rejuvenation of the Society. It was true that certain anomalies which had grown up in the course of 80 years might be removed to general advantage, but he hoped the Society would have no curtailment of the powers which it had held and administered so well and for so long. Mr. Simmons paid tribute to the work of the R.P.U. He thought if the Pharmaceutical Society had ever made a mistake it was perhaps when they handed over the functions of Insurance negotiation to the R.P.U., but as a member of the Pharmaceutical Council he was thankful that the Council had not at present that business to deal with. (Laughter.) Mr. Simmons, as chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee, endorsed Mr. Lancaster's appeal on behalf of that fund. Mr. S. N. Pickard, J.P., proposed the toast of "The Retail Pharmacists' Union," and remarked that he knew something of the difficulties with which the R.P.U. had to contend. There had lately been a good deal of criticism, but he did wish the critics would put their ideas and suggestions before local branches so that they could be discussed and, if necessary, submitted to headquarters. Mr. J. H. Martin responded. Referring to the new contract entered into with the Ministry of Health for Insurance dispensing, Mr. Martin said there had been alternatives put before the negotiators, but he believed they had adopted what was, under all the circumstances, the best scheme. Taking over the Drug Fund and administering it had worked out in a discount of 15 per cent. for August, and for September the same thing would happen. For October, November and December it was as yet impossible to say what would happen, but the Pharmaceutical Committee would very shortly decide. Spread over the year, he estimated that it would work out at about a 10 per cent. discount, and on the total bill that represented in round figures a 20 per cent. discount on the dispensing fee. Taking the average fee roughly at 5d. (actually it was about 4.8d.), that worked out that they were being discounted 1d., and therefore even at present, before any safeguards began to operate, they were discounted only to the same extent as the Ministry proposed to cut in the other alternative. He admitted that the course the R.P.U. had taken was somewhat of a speculative nature, but he was convinced that before the end of the contract they would not only be making the Drug Fund solvent, but would also be paying the chemists the money they were being discounted at present, and in addition there might possibly be a small surplus. Mr. J. H. Gough proposed a toast to "The Medical Profession," and Dr. G. W. Watson responded. The speeches were interspersed with entertainment by Miss Ida Bloor (Sheffield) and Mr. Wallace Cunningham (Leeds).

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain Branch Meetings

Ipswich.—A meeting of the Ipswich and Suffolk Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on November 14, when the first lecture of the winter session was delivered by Mr. J. C. White (D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd.), on *Soap Manufacture*. Mr. C. Smalley presided. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides, and specimens of raw materials were exhibited. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Smith.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—A joint meeting of the Newcastle District and Northumberland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and the local branch of the R.P.U. was held on November 3. The attendance was 150. Mr. Mallinson addressed the meeting on *The N.H.I. Position*, and explained the future outlook. Messrs. Anderson (Sunderland), V. Atkins, Hedley Pattinson, T. H. Fleming, G. Rae Patterson, H. Johnson, and Rufus Hepworth questioned Mr. Mallinson on details of administration, reduction of capitation fee, extravagance in flavouring, serums, vaccines, local committees' work, delay in August payments, increased demands on drug fund compared with increasing number of insured persons, rapid consumption of medicine and excessive orders for dressings. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. H. S. Williamson.

Sheffield.—A joint meeting of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held on October 21, for the purpose of presenting prizes to the successful students of the Barnsley Technical College and the local society. The chairman of the branch (Mr. J. Matthew) presided, supported by the vice-chairman (Mr. F. Hindle) and the secretary (Mr. J. H. McConnachie). The chairman briefly remarked upon the facilities for modern pharmaceutical education as compared with forty years ago, and called upon Mr. Hindle to summarise what had taken place in Sheffield during the last few years. Mr. Hindle described the development of the series of lectures on practical and theoretical pharmacy given by members of the local branch, and detailed the attendance and appreciation of the students. Captain West, general manager to Newton Chambers, Ltd., addressed the students, and gave his personal opinion and experience of existing poison laws, particularly with reference to the stocking and selling of poisonous disinfectants. Captain West then presented the prizes to the successful Barnsley students, the two first places being a tie between Messrs. Robinson and Parkin, and the second prize being won by Mr. Rymer. The prizes for the Sheffield first-, second- and third-year students were distributed as follows:—First year: (1) Mr. Kilby, (2) Miss Ritchings; (3) Mr. Cornthwaite; second year: (1) Mr. A. Cummings, (2) Miss Hindle. Third year: (1) Mr. G. Taylor, (2) Mr. W. Burton. The Eardley gold medal for the student with the highest aggregate of marks was won by Mr. G. Taylor. The total value of the prizes amounted to nearly £40. Mr. H. B. Hammond moved a vote of thanks to Captain West and Newton Chambers, Ltd., which was supplemented by the branch secretary. Mr. H. Colverhouse proposed a vote of thanks to J. F. Eardley, Ltd., coupled with Mr. S. Furnival, who set and marked the examination papers. This was responded to by Mr. Eyre, of J. F. Eardley, Ltd. Mr. Norwood thanked Captain West on behalf of the Barnsley students.—At a council meeting of the Sheffield and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society the following officers were elected: *Chairman*, Mr. F. Hindle; *Vice-Chairman and Treasurer*, Mr. W. A. Bellamy, Barnsley; *Secretary*, Mr. J. H. McConnachie; *Auditors*, Messrs. Bellington and Turner, Rotherham. A grant of £3 3s. was made for prizes to be awarded to the successful students attending Barnsley Technical School. It was decided to call a special committee to deal with the proposed University classes for Part I students.

BRITISH WEST INDIAN HONEY.—The exports of honey from the British West Indies during 1926 were as follows: Jamaica, 1,653,005 lb.; St. Lucia, 129,152 lb.; Trinidad, 44,914 lb.; Bahamas, 4,875 lb.; Dominica, 5,005 lb.; and Montserrat, 45 lb.

Lignose Colour Films

THE introduction of flat and roll films for taking photographs in natural colours is one of the outstanding advances in photography during recent years. As the advantages of the films over the plates are likely to appeal most strongly to amateurs, the following notes will be of interest to chemists. The Lignose screen, according to "Photographische Industrie" (1927, xviii, 439), differs from all previous processes in the nature of the carrier substance used for the colours; it does not decrease the sensitivity of the screen and is firm, flexible and permanent. The screen is prepared by allowing the colour grains to fall upon it by dusting, or by sedimentation of colour particles having the following transmissions:—Red, wavelength 5,800-7,500 Angström units, with an average of about 6,400; green, 5,000-6,000, average 5,500; and blue, 4,000-5,200, average 4,700; in the proportion: 100 green, 70-80 red, 80-90 blue on the adhesive coated film. In this process the spherical bodies lie close to each other and excess is easily removed. After a process of rolling, the particles are pressed and the surface made even, so that no space exists between each individual particle, making unnecessary the introduction of a "filler" in order to close the spaces. The distribution of colours is adjusted so that their mixture as a screen is neutral grey, and free from any individual colour element. It is theoretically impossible to have the colour grains the same size as the emulsion grains, as in that case there would be no colour. In the Lignose screen the size of the smallest grain is 0.005 mm. and the largest 0.012 mm.; the average size is 0.009 mm., and a square millimetre contains from 10,000-12,000 colour elements. In order to protect the screen in developing it is coated with varnish, the thickness of which must be about 0.005 mm. The varnished screen permits the transmission of from 16-17 per cent. of incident light. The sensitivity of the emulsion is decreased by the absorption of the colour carrier, the colour grains and the varnish layer, but the carrier for the colours and the varnish coat decrease the sensibility to such a small extent as to be negligible. Decrease in the sensitivity of the emulsion is due to the absorption by the colours on the screen, and the fact that only one-third of the incident light rays affect it. Decrease is also brought about by the light filter used, so that the necessary lengthening of exposure in accordance with the choice of a filter is 40-75 times for a black and white on an emulsion of 14 Scheiner (H. and D. 228). On the screened, varnished and prepared film the emulsion is run. The desiderata for an emulsion are that it must possess in the minimum thickness a sufficient thickness to cover the single screen grains completely and be very rich in silver. A too thick emulsion layer gives impure or no colours at all. Microphotographs showed that an average section of the screen 0.009 mm. thick contained 80-100 silver grains of a size of 0.001 mm. For the first development metol-hydroquinone with the addition of ammonia is used, as it is only in the presence of ammonia that a transparent picture is obtainable. The addition in general for normal exposures in normal developing time of three minutes is from 4 to 7.5 c.c. strong ammonia per litre developer. The speed of development depends on the ammonia content. Under and over exposure can be controlled by the addition of more ammonia in the case of under exposure and less in over exposure. Good results can be obtained by the use of diluted normal developer. The time required for an ammonia-metol-hydroquinone developer when undiluted is normally 3 minutes. The developing time required by the use of developer diluted 1 in 2, 1 in 3, 1 in 4, is 10, 20, 30 minutes respectively. For reduction, the usual process with chromic acid or sulphuric-permanganate solution is satisfactory, and for the second development ammonia-metol-hydroquinone or amidol developer should be used.

BRITISH COCOA BUTTER.—The production of cocoa butter in Great Britain in 1924 was 77,600 cwt., having a selling value of £487,000; in 1907 the production was 38,000 cwt., having a selling value of £304,000.

Past and Present

A Recent Visit to the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society

By "A Back Number" (J. C. Shenstone, F.L.S.)

HAVING attended to some business matters in Bloomsbury, the Back Number, not unwillingly, directed his footsteps towards the headquarters of the Pharmaceutical Society, for this, as it happened, was the day appointed for the opening of the eighty-sixth session of the Society's School, and it happened also that it was just fifty years since he had first climbed those now familiar steps. The science of chemistry had then not long replaced that of the alchemist; and while Professor Attfeld in the laboratory gave the students a sound training in the science of chemistry as then developed, Professor Redwood delivered lectures which retained a strong flavouring of alchemy in the old lecture hall. Darwin had not so many years previously startled the world by his theory of evolution; our good old professor of botany, Dr. Robert Bentley, while admitting that some of Darwin's works were interesting, condemned evolution, and the writer of this article found it discreet not to publish too boldly the fact that he himself was a believer in this new and fiercely contested theory. Faraday had recently died after devoting his life to "toying" with electricity. The penny post was the chief means of communication, but telegrams at one shilling for twenty words had also arrived; the receipt of a telegram always caused a shock, for these were leisurely times, and telegrams were too costly for everyday business. The "bone-shaker" bicycle appeared about this time, but was soon superseded by the "penny-farthing" machine; even the latter, however, was not a practical proposition for business purposes. Most of the "sports" who rode it for recreation suffered from frequent attacks of "gravel rash" and broken bones, the results of being shot over the handle-bars. Iron ships were rapidly replacing the walls of oak of Old England, but were themselves shortly to be replaced by steel.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

The new student, when he attended his first lecture, found the hall well filled. Mr. E. M. Holmes had not long commenced his career, but the writer had previously received from him much encouragement and kindness, and his short period as a student at the School served to cement a lifelong friendship. The present Dean of the School paid visits as a past-student, and shortly afterwards accepted a position as a member of the staff. Mr. Knapman was then busy building up the fine library. Some years later, under the presidency of Mr. Carteighe, the premises were enlarged and the big examination-hall was added. Just fifty years later the Back Number arrived at this now ancient function somewhat late, and his attention was at once arrested by the platform, which certainly proved more attractive than the platform of earlier days, robes and chains of office undoubtedly adding dignity to such an occasion.

Recently a business visit was made to Grimsby, which has the largest fish market in the world. The writer heard there the trawlers arriving from the North Sea all through the night; and visiting the pontoons in the early morning he saw the fish supply carefully sorted out. It occurred to him, having regard to the "life struggles" pictured in the correspondence columns of our journals, and the poor rewards which apparently fall to the pharmacist: why did not these young men investigate the fried fish trade? During the war fortunes were certainly made in this trade; rents are low in the districts where the briskest trade is done, and the stock is turned over every day; shop fittings are of the simplest, and a small capital suffices. Once upon a time the writer knew a brother pharmacist who, deciding that the constant worry of the poisons and other troubles connected with pharmacy rendered the game scarcely worth playing, transferred his capital to a flourishing oil and colour business, thus securing a much quicker and more profitable turnover for his capital. His new venture succeeded, but somehow his friends and neighbours discovered that he was a fully fledged pharmacist, and in spite of himself he found that his oil and

colour shop had gradually assumed the character of a pharmacy; so taking a vacant shop opposite, he fitted that up as a pharmacy, and thus could from hour to hour assume the dignity of the medicine man, or seek the loaves and fishes which lie hidden in oils and colours.

At the earlier meeting at Bloomsbury Square the students were faced by a line of solemn gentlemen, in shiny black coats, some with solid gold watch chains—a sign of prosperity in those days. Amongst them could be recognised men whose names are now recorded in the history of our craft—Sandford of Piccadilly, Corder of Norwich, Atkins of Salisbury, Carteighe of Bond Street, Gale of Newcastle, Giles and Schacht of Bristol, Charles Umney, Mr. Walter Hills (John Bell & Co.), and Thomas Greenish, the father of the present Dean, are associated with the platform of that period. Tilden had shortly before retired from his appointment as demonstrator in our laboratory, and was busy pioneering practical training in science.

MODERN INNOVATIONS

At the later meeting many ladies figured among the students. At the earlier period any suggestion of ladies joining the ranks would have caused the Black Coats a terrible shock; but very soon afterwards, in spite of much opposition and some delay, the ladies arrived. The Back Number has found that the addition of ladies to the staff of pharmacists has frequently proved a valuable innovation, and the society must be congratulated on having been one of the earliest to welcome ladies to its ranks. The inaugural sessional address fully justified the new departure in the award of the Hanbury medal to a chemist who had accomplished so much original research on the active principles of medicinal plants. Dr. Henry's remarks upon the difficulties which he encountered upon the pharmacognostic side of materia medica reminded the writer that botany and materia medica share with pharmacy the credit of now being the most dreaded and unpopular subjects amongst the candidates for examinations in his day. Recently a promising young pharmacist who had joined the ranks of the qualified remarked, "Thank Heaven, I can now bury my botany and materia medica books."

As botany and materia medica had been the two subjects which had given the Back Number in earlier days no trouble whatever, it occurred to him that the present occasion might provide an opportunity to discover what changes had caused a subject, which for centuries had enjoyed popularity among medical and chemical students, to become so quickly the most dreaded portion of the curriculum. He put leading questions to some leading lights in modern pharmacy who were present at the meeting, and he was told the day of herbs was passed. In spite of that opinion, the writer still believes that the demand for drugs is not dead yet, and that if doomed their decay is likely to be a slow process. Professor Armstrong's speech, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Henry, served to drive home one important conclusion: he specially dwelt upon the importance of laboratory training to all students in natural science. Unfortunately, this does not apply to the herbal side of our art. The raw drugs are nowadays scarcely seen in the shops, having been replaced by ready-made galenicals.

Until fifty years ago many doctors and chemists were very familiar with our wild and cultivated plants. The field, the wood and byway in botany and materia medica snappy the place of the laboratory in chemistry, and this nature training is equally important. Some forty years ago there was a great change in the college methods of teaching botany; a vogue for the use of the microscope and microscopical research had been started at our universities, and since that time field work has been much neglected by our botanical teachers. Some field training is essential to the teaching of pharmacognosy, and if students would devote their leisure to the collection of wild flowers in the woods, fields and byways, and practise describing and naming them with the help of suitable floras for just one summer, all would be well with them. The later stages would offer little difficulty, and the training of their powers of observation and classification, which can be obtained in no other way, would serve them throughout their career. In the long run it is usually the completely trained, all-round man who arrives at the winning-post.

Hypnotics and Addiction

In a recent issue of the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine" (xx, 9, 1,479 et seq.), three papers on the action of drugs of the barbituric acid and sulphonal groups are printed, together with a brief discussion on the subject. Hypnotics of the veronal type receive the larger share of attention, on account of the greater frequency of their administration and the more considerable number of references available concerning them. As Dr. Helen M. A. Young points out in a lucid historical sketch, sulphonal, trional and tetronal have, since the introduction of the first-named in 1888, been accorded the approval of medical practitioners in varying degrees. At first "the drug seemed to approach the ideal as a hypnotic"; then followed a period of "disillusionment, and, later, distrust"; and eventually, by about the end of the year 1910, a partial reinstatement in favour was observed in respect of sulphonal and, to a smaller extent, its two more expensive companions. Veronal, introduced in 1902 and followed in the same year by veronal sodium, has for some reason had a greater vogue. Dr. F. A. Pickworth, the contributor of the second of the three monographs, gives histological details (with illustrations) of the *post-mortem* conditions observed in the experimental poisoning of animals by veronal, and adds that the average minimum fatal dose for man is 50 gr. Death has occurred, however, with a 15-gr. dose, and recovery after taking 125 gr. Similarly, a woman took 6 lb. of sulphonal in the course of twelve years without obvious harm, but a fatal result is recorded after a daily dose of 20 gr. taken for three months.

SIR WILLIAM WILLCOX'S VIEWS

The other paper is contributed by Sir William Willcox, who, as is well known, has taken a good deal of interest in veronal. Sir William points out that "the addition of alkyl radicles of higher molecular weight than ethyl (C_2H_5) adds to the toxicity of the substance. Thus luminal, dial, propanal, gardenal, soneryl are more poisonous than veronal." He puts the average minimum fatal dose of veronal for an adult at "about" 75 gr., adding that several deaths have followed the daily use of from 10 gr. to 20 gr. over periods varying from two to twelve months. After giving the deaths for the years 1906-25 inclusive, as recorded by the Registrar-General for England and Wales—figures familiar to readers of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*—Sir William makes the comment that the actual number of fatalities exceeds these figures, because of inadequate certification. He emphasises his belief that a definite addiction develops after the repeated daily use of these drugs, and draws four conclusions, which may be briefly summarised as follows:—

- (1) In repeated doses the drugs of these groups cause toxic symptoms of mental and physical type and definite organic changes in the central nervous system.
- (2) These drugs should only be supplied by prescription marked "Not to be repeated, and to be retained by the pharmacist." The total number of doses ordered should not exceed six.
- (3) The patient should be warned against the daily use of the drugs, and it would be a safeguard to avoid giving them on consecutive days.
- (4) The medical profession should be seriously warned against the widely circulated advertisements relating to these groups of drugs, particularly those of the barbituric acid group.

Replying to a brief discussion on the papers, Sir William Willcox said that members of the barbituric acid group were not cumulative in the material sense, for they were rapidly excreted by the kidney, but the effects on the nervous system were cumulative. He did not know why pneumonia occurred in veronal poisoning; he had always put it down to the abolition of the reflexes in the upper respiratory tract.

In his presidential address to the Medico-Legal Society on October 27 Sir William returned to the same topic. Speaking of "New Drugs," which formed a section of a review of recent advances in toxicology and forensic medicine, he said that there was a tendency at the present day to select new and vaunted drugs of foreign

manufacture. From 1905 to 1925 upwards of 257 cases of fatal poisoning had occurred from the barbituric acid group of drugs, and there seemed to be no sign of diminution in these deaths. He added that other new organic compounds (e.g., the quinoline derivatives) should also be used with care as "they had in all probability a definite action on the liver and nervous system which might have toxic effects."

MR. SKINNER'S COMMENTS

Interviewed subsequently by a "Morning Post" representative, Mr. Herbert Skinner, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, expressed general agreement with Sir William Willcox's remarks. "Quite a number of drugs," Mr. Skinner said, "have been introduced under fancy names and branded. This tends to confusion and obscures the fact that they are drugs which really come within the veronal group of hypnotics. It would certainly be an advantage if the law regarding them could be strengthened. I should not suggest that they should be classed with veronal and certain other drugs in Schedule I, but that they should be placed in a separate group for which provision should be made. A point that has to be borne in mind is that these drugs are "cumulative," that is that they remain in the body for a considerable time, with the result that they may produce quite different results from those for which they are taken."

Birmingham Analysts' Report

The report of the analyst (Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C.) for the city of Birmingham, for the third quarter of 1927, states that 1,128 samples were submitted for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Of this number 1,072 were bought informally and twenty-four were adulterated. In the fifty-six cases in which samples were bought for analysis under the Acts, two were adulterated. Compared with the previous quarter, when of samples bought from twenty-one different vendors 2.3 per cent. were adulterated, the comparative adulteration figure 1.9 (i.e., the number of vendors selling adulterated samples per hundred samples bought) shows an increase.

Sulphur Dioxide Preservative.—Under the Preservative Regulations limiting the amount of sulphur dioxide in food, the following samples were tested for this preservative with negative results:—Oatmeal, 8; tapioca, 8; flour, 9; and treacle or syrup, 3. Twenty-nine samples of vinegar were free from sulphur dioxide or contained only doubtful traces. It was not detected in four samples of ale or beer, five others contained from 26 to 45 parts per million, being under the official limit of 70 parts for beer, which presumably includes ale. Pearl barley, 15 samples, were free from sulphur dioxide, but one sample contained 96 parts per million. The presence of this preservative in pearl barley is permitted until the end of this year.

Ground Ginger.—Nine samples were of satisfactory composition, but one yielded only 8.8 per cent. of matter soluble in water instead of 12 per cent. or more. It had probably been prepared from root ginger which had been over-washed in its preparation for the market. A formal sample could not be obtained.

Treacle, Table Syrup.—The single sample of treacle was a sugar product, but two samples of table syrup contained about 20 per cent. and 50 per cent. of glucose syrup respectively. These figures illustrate the fact that table syrup is an indefinite mixture of golden syrup and glucose syrup. "Golden syrup" must be a product obtained entirely from cane sugar, but there is no standard for the article sold as "table syrup," and it is, therefore, wiser to avoid buying a syrup under that name.

Vinegar.—Twenty-seven samples contained from 4.0 per cent. to 5.1 per cent. of acetic acid and were of proper strength. An informal sample had only 3.8 per cent., but a formal sample from the same vendor contained 4.4 per cent. Another informal sample contained only 3.6 per cent., and was followed by a formal sample having 3.5 per cent., corresponding to a deficiency of 12 per cent. of the proper strength. This sample contained about 300 vinegar "eels" per c.c. The vendor, who was prosecuted

and fined 10s., stated that vinegar watered for home use had accidentally been sold.

Compound Tincture of Benzoin.—The single sample taken was deficient in strength, containing only 15.8 per cent. of solid extract instead of 18 per cent. The vendor who supplied the sample to one of the city hospitals was cautioned.

Tablets.—Aspirin.—Five informal samples of 5-grain tablets contained from 4.9 to 5.2 grains of aspirin. None of them differed more than 10 per cent. from the mean weight. One sample contained 5.7 per cent. of talc and disintegrated poorly in water. Another sample contained 2.6 per cent. of talc and the other three did not exceed 0.1 per cent.—**Calcium lactate.**—

The British Pharmacopœia allows a range of 7 per cent. in the composition of calcium lactate, and the 10-grain tablets should contain at least 6.6 grains of anhydrous lactate. One sample was just on this limit. Five other informal samples of 5-grain tablets contained from 3.3 to 3.6 grains of anhydrous lactate, 3.3 being the lower limit. Only one sample contained tablets which varied more than 10 per cent. from the mean weight, and all of the tablets of 3 of the 5 samples were within 5 per cent. of the mean weight. One sample had 0.1 per cent. of talc and disintegrated poorly. Others had from 3.1 to 5.2 per cent. In these tablets the presence of a small amount of talc appears to aid disintegration.

Salol.—Four of the five informal samples of 5-grain tablets contained 4.8 to 5.1 grains of salol. One sample only had 4 grains. These tablets were also irregular in weight, 40 per cent. of them differing from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. from the mean weight, and 38 per cent. differing more than 10 per cent. from the mean weight. None of the other four samples contained any tablets which were more than 5 per cent. from the mean weight. That sample, also, contained 12.2 per cent. of talc, and showed no signs of disintegration after keeping in water a month. The vendor, who supplied the article to one of the hospitals, was cautioned. Three of the other four samples contained no talc, and the other 4.7 per cent. The latter did not disintegrate so well as the others.

Barium Sulphate for x-Ray Work.—This article is not in the B.P., but the British Pharmaceutical Codex requires that 10 grams shall not contain any appreciable amount of soluble barium salts. Three of the five samples complied with this requirement, but two samples had soluble barium equivalent to about 0.01 per cent. of barium chloride. This percentage of impurity is very small, but as 16 ounces of the barium sulphate may be given in a test meal for x-ray diagnosis, a high degree of purity is necessary. In this quantity the soluble barium would be equivalent to about $\frac{3}{4}$ grain of barium chloride, an amount which might not have any injurious effects, but one feels that pure samples should be preferred for this work.

November Drug Tariff

THE following are the chief alterations for November in the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales:—

Lower.—Caffein. cit., 10d. oz.; emuls. petrolei c. hypoph., 1s. 9d. lb.; ext. hydrast. liq., 3s. 8d. oz.; ext. viburn. liq., 9s. 6d. lb.; glycerinum, 1s. 9d. lb.; lini sem. contus., 46s. cwt.; lin. methyl. sal co., 6s. 3d. lb.; lin. terebinthinæ, 1s. 7d. lb.; liq. trinitrini, 10d. oz.; ol. menth. pip., 30s. lb.; ol. olivæ, 16s. gal.; scammon. res., 6s. lb.; terebenum, 2s. 10d. lb. Bandages, open wove, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4 yds., 1.0d. each.

Higher.—Ammon. benz., 8d. oz.; chlorodinum, 6s. lb.; ext. egotæ, 5s. 3d. oz.; inf. rhei conc., 4s. lb.; inf. rhei ex conc., 6d. lb.; ol. limonis, 12s. lb.; pot. chloras, 1s. 2d. lb.; salicin, 2s. oz.; strychn. hydrochlor., 3s. 9d. oz.; tr. capsici, 5s. 3d. lb.; tr. cardam. co., 3s. 4d. lb.; tr. ergotæ ammon., 8s. 9d. lb.; tr. guaiaci., 8s. lb.; tr. lavand. co., 7s. 6d. lb.; tr. myrrhæ, 7s. 6d. lb.; ung. ac. salicyl., 2s. 2d. lb.; ung. capsici, 2s. 4d. lb.; ung. hyd. nit., 4s. 4d. lb.; ung. hyd. ox. rubr., 3s. lb.; ung. hyd. subchlor., 5s. lb.; ung. iodoformi, 8s. lb.; ung. plumbi iod., 6s. lb.; ung. zinci oleat., 4s. lb.

Mr. Samuel W. Fairchild

An Appreciation by Mr. Herbert Skinner, Ph.C., President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THE news of the death of the founder of the Fairchild Scholarship came to me with added sorrow, because, when I last saw him in New York seven weeks ago, he appeared to be in the best of health. He was even looking forward to crossing the Atlantic again at an early date, when some preliminaries were completed. My first acquaintance with Mr. Fairchild was in 1922, through the good offices of our mutual friend Mr. S. W. Woolley, who was then Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Mr. Fairchild wished to resuscitate the scholarship and prizes after the lapse during the war years. His directness in stating his object was interesting. Without any explanation he said, "Will you do it?" My reply was "Yes." "Good!" he answered, "I leave the rest to you." That was how we began again the scholarship and prizes. He was proud of the success attending us, and was always glad to hear about the progress of his scholars. Sitting in his club in New York, he, unwittingly perhaps, managed to convey to me his strong desire always to help those who sincerely set about helping themselves. Through Mr. Hagon, when he retired from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Fairchild gave a donation of £50 to our Benevolent Fund as a further token of goodwill existing between pharmacists in this country and one from the States. He had a remarkable capacity for transacting business quickly. In New York I had quite a long chat with him over pharmacy in America, which he felt had somehow receded from its higher ideals; and he expressed the hope that we should maintain our ideal in this country. His many friends here, including Mr. Kirkby, Mr. Boa, Mr. Hagon, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Want, will, with me, deeply regret his death, for in him we knew we had a true friend of pharmacy. Mr. Woolley well expressed it in his note of introduction to me. He wrote: "You will find in him the best type of American, and one in whom you can place the fullest trust and confidence." That was what I found each year as he revisited London, but perhaps most of all at home in New York. He was of æsthetic temperament, and loved to have beautiful things about him, and in all his doings was unostentatious in the extreme. On returning from New York one may judge of my surprise when, on going to my cabin, several miles from Nantucket Lightship, I found a large case of fruit sufficient to last six of us all the way across. My last message from him came by wireless in mid-Atlantic, with congratulations on the dinner being given to me on my return. Such was the kindly thoughtfulness of the man, of which I had had several examples through the past sad two years. Several of his scholars have written me in sorrow on his death; but it is left for those who knew him to mourn most deeply the loss of one of truly noble personality.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Synthetic Ammonia.—A method of synthetically producing ammonia from hydrogen and nitrogen in apparatus obviating the superheating of the catalyst, by equalising the heat so that heat transference in the contact chamber is at a uniform temperature. (F. Uhde, Bövinghausen. 259,230.)

Glycerin.—The production of glycerin from sugar by fermentation in an alkaline solution containing sodium phosphate and sodium sulphite, characterised in that after the fermentation is partially finished, the volatile fermentation products are distilled off and the residual glycerin containing wash fermented again. (K. Lüdecke, Berlin. 278,086.)

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

TIBBETT.—At 37 Wandsworth Bridge Road, London, S.W.6, on November 17, the wife of H. G. Tibbett, M.P.S., 301 Wandsworth Bridge Road, of a daughter.

Marriages

BARKER — BALDWIN.—At Patmos Congregational Church, Todmorden, on November 15, Thomas Pickard Barker, chemist and druggist, Hebden Bridge, to Edith Baldwin.

PHILLIPS — HUGHES.—At All Souls' Church, South Hampstead, London, N.W., on November 19, Howard Phillips to Gwendoline Hughes, M.P.S., eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Hughes, M.P.S., Poplar, E.

SHUTTLEWORTH — SMITH.—At Wesley Church, Accrington, recently, Robert Shuttleworth, chemist and druggist, to Dorothy Smith.

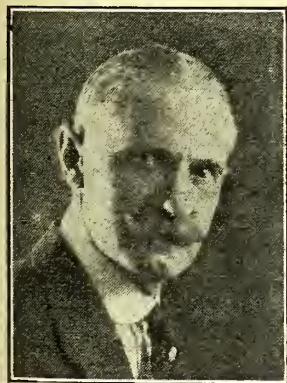
THOMAS — RICHENS.—At St. John's Church, Cardiff, on October 29, Haydn Thomas, chemist and druggist, to Florence L. Richens.

TOVANI — ROSS.—At St. George's Parish Church, Edinburgh, on October 27, Luigi Alberto Tovani, chemist and druggist, to Harriet Gilmour Ross.

Deaths

BAKER.—At his residence, Abbotswood Villa, Romsey, on November 9, Mr. John Baker, retired chemist and druggist, aged ninety-three. Mr. Baker, who was a native of Royston, Cambridgeshire, went to Romsey in 1863, and carried on a pharmacy in the Market Place for several years.

FISK.—At Detroit, U.S.A., on November 18, Mr. Harry Jabez Fisk, European manager of Parke, Davis & Co., aged sixty. Mr. Fisk, who was born near Adrian, Mich., came to London in March 1891, with his brother, the late Mr. F. M. Fisk, to establish a branch of Messrs. Parke, Davis in this country. As is well known, the firm's European business has developed so continuously that successive removals have been rendered necessary, first to North Audley Street, W.1, in 1893, then to 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, in 1900, and lastly to Beak Street, Regent Street, in 1907, where a large building (in Lexington Street) was added in 1913. Similar developments took place on the laboratory side, first to North Row, W., then in 1900 to Hounslow, where a new laboratory was built in 1907, and another in 1913; eventually dining-rooms, a billiard-room and storage accommodation have been added. In all these stages in the firm's growth Mr. Harry Fisk was a moving spirit. He designed the fittings and furnishings of the Beak Street and Lexington Street building, sketched the plans of the buildings and their equipment at Hounslow, and was personally associated with every stage of the expansion of the business since he came to England with his brother thirty-six years ago. The great development of Parke, Davis & Co.'s business in this country, on the Continent, in Palestine, Iraq, South Africa, West Africa and Egypt has to a large extent been due to his foresight and energy. Mr. Fisk was extremely popular with the employees of the firm, and with all who had the good fortune to come into contact with him. He was very



Mr. H. J. Fisk

generous, and many who were in need received his unostentatious assistance, while he most scrupulously carried out, and more than carried out, his undertakings in connection with ex-Service men who returned disabled from the European war. Mr. Fisk sailed for America on a business trip on September 3. He was far from well at the time, but it was hoped that the voyage would lead to improvement. These hopes were not realised. On October 15 he had a cerebral seizure, and he died on November 18. His wife and daughter were with him for about a month before the end, and to them the sympathy of a wide circle of Mr. Fisk's personal and business friends will be extended.

FORE.—At Birkenhead, on November 9, Mr. Walter Thomas Fore, chemist and druggist, 20 Market Street, aged fifty-three.

PURSEY.—At a nursing home, on November 19, Mr. George Foreman Pursey, chemist and druggist, 221 Lower Mortlake Road, Richmond, aged sixty-seven. Mr. Pursey went to Richmond twenty-seven years ago, and established a successful business. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

REES.—In a nursing home, Bulstrode Street, London, W., on November 9, Mrs. Cordelia Edwards Rees, beloved mother of Mr. D. A. Rees, Ph.C., 224 Coldharbour Lane, S.W.9, president of the South-Western Chemists' Association and chairman of the London Pharmaceutical Committee. The interment took place at Llanaber, Barmouth, on November 12, after a service at Caersalem Church. Mr. Rees asks us to express his thanks to friends for their sympathy.

WALKER.—At 5 Victoria Place, Stirling, on October 30, Agnes Currie, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Walker, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-four.

WRATHALL.—At the Waldorf Hotel, London, W.C.2, on November 19, suddenly, Mr. Henry Lonsdale Wrathall, of Wrathall & Co., chemical brokers, The Albany, Old Hall Street, Liverpool.

Personalities

MR. D. T. EVANS, J.P., chemist and druggist (D. T. Evans, Ltd., chemists, Margate), has been appointed a visitor under the Lunacy Acts.

MR. DAVID J. WILLIAMS, B.Sc., Ph.C., principal of the Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy, was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, London, on November 17.

MR. B. P. DAVIES, chemist and druggist, Haverfordwest, was a successful candidate in the recent municipal elections, receiving the largest number of votes recorded for any candidate in the town.

MRS. ROBERTS, wife of Mr. W. E. Roberts, chemist and druggist, Pwllheli, is the new Mayoress of that borough, having been appointed to the office by her father, Alderman R. Jones, the Mayor.

MR. H. I. BELL, son of the late Mr. C. C. Bell ("Xrayser II." of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST), has been appointed a Deputy Keeper in the Department of Manuscripts of the British Museum.

THE Nobel physics prize for the year 1927 has been divided between Professor Arthur Compton, of Chicago, for his discovery of the Compton Process, and Professor Charles Thomson Rees Wilson, of Cambridge, for his method of observing electrified particles.

MR. A. W. McNISH (Paine & Co., Ltd., malt extract manufacturers, St. Neots) and **MRS. McNISH** celebrated their silver wedding on November 4. Among the presents they received in commemoration of the event was a silver rose-bowl from the employees of the company.

COUNCILLOR PERCY KNOTT, chemist and druggist, Bolton, has again been returned to the Bolton Town Council and has been appointed deputy mayor by the Mayor, Sir Thomas Flitcroft (who is a medical man). Councillor Knott has been appointed to the health, lighting and streets committees, and is chairman of the last-named. Mrs. Percy Knott has been appointed a member of the education committee.

Trade Notes

ORIENTAL INCENSES are advertised in this issue by **Gray & Co.**, 94 Wigmore Street, London, W.1, who are direct importers of Eastern wares.

PALM SOAP, made by Vachon, Bavoux et Cie, Paris and Lyons, is supplied by H. C. Brokenshire, 4 Windsor Court, Monkwell Street, London, E.C.2.

ROBERT W. PHILLIPS, LTD., Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, have been appointed sole agents to the drug trade for Vix Antiseptic Throat Pastilles.

LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., LTD., 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.4, advertise in this issue a number of books of interest to chemists and others connected with the drug trade.

VINOLIA, LTD., Bebington, Cheshire, are supplying a new display box for a dozen tablets of Premier Soap (toilet size). The decoration incorporates the Madame Pompadour design by Septimus E. Scott.

WIGGLESWORTH, LTD., manufacturing chemists, Westhoughton, call attention to Wigg's Peppermint Cream Cake, a sample of which will be sent to any chemist who is not yet acquainted with this line.

J. C. ENO, LTD., P.O. Box 671, London, E.C.4, offer free of charge supplies of their pocket calendar. Details regarding application, which should be made before December 10, are given elsewhere in this issue.

BENGUE & Co., LTD., manufacturing chemists, 24 Fitzroy Street, London, W.1, announce that they have acquired all the patents and trade marks of Dr. J. Bengue's preparations for Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies.

"**BREATH OF THE PINE**" is an inhalant for use in colds, etc., containing eucalyptus, pine and camphor oils, issued in display outers with twelve cartoned bottles by Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

L. R. B. PEARCE, LTD., 275/276 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, wholesale chemical merchants, are moving on January 1 to 50 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. Their new telephone numbers will be Royal 8742 and 8743, and telegraphic address Ellarbepea Feb, London.

An attractive picture postcard printed with the distributor's name and address is supplied by H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., soap manufacturers, Acton Vale, London, W.3, for chemists to give to their customers. This form of advertisement has in many instances proved of mutual advantage.

ABIETSAN is a concentrated preparation of pine-needle oil placed on the market by the Abietan Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London. It is readily miscible with water, and apart from its use in the preparation of a pine bath, it can be used as an inhalant, and in sprays for purifying the air.

JOHN W. ROYLE, LTD., importers of natural mineral waters, 19 Oxford Street, London, W.1, have been appointed sole agents for Great Britain for the white and red Bordeaux wines grown by Delperier Frères, Bergerac. Special bonus terms for chemists may be had on application.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., London, S.W.1, are offering under the name of Speddo a cleansing preparation made by the United Alkali Co., Ltd. Samples and prices are obtainable on application at one of the company's sale offices, a list of which is given in the advertisement pages.

ALLEN & HANBURY, LTD., Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, point out that Vapo-cresoline has been used for close on fifty years as a remedy for bronchitis, whooping cough, etc., and the advertisements now appearing in various papers are sure to result in an increased demand for this preparation.

A. S. PRICE & Co., LTD., manufacturing chemists, Blackheath, Birmingham, will forward a copy of their new price list to any chemist who sends a postcard request. The list is divided into sections dealing with (1) patent medicines and proprietary articles; (2) general medicines; (3) drugs and galenicals; (4) packed goods.

JUNE COMPACTS.—Saville Perfumery, Ltd., Junction Laboratories, Watford, announce the introduction of their "June" compact powders, supplied in two sizes, each in a range of four tints. The powders are packed in attractive cases of heavy jeweller's metal, presenting an embossed hammered design, complete with mirror and silk puff.

SHADOFORM is a new special preparation enabling the immediate production of a palatable liquid barium meal for use in x-ray diagnosis of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, by simply mixing it with cold water. Shadoform is issued in packages each containing four measured meals, the contents of one packet being equivalent to 4 oz. of barium sulphate, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., 16-30 Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1.

THILOCOLOGNE.—Ethyl chloride is extensively used as an anæsthetic in minor surgical operations, and thilocologne consists of Dr. Thilo's ethyl chloride to which 0.5 per cent. of eau de Cologne has been added to counteract the nauseating effect of the former. It is supplied in graduated glass tubes of 30, 50 and 100 c.c. fitted with a new patent nozzle permitting the contents to escape in drops, or in the form of a jet, as desired, by W. Bredt, 41 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3.

VAPORISERS.—These instruments vary considerably both in efficiency and price, but one we have recently inspected, namely, the Fite-a-germ, has many advantages to recommend it. Manufactured by Victor H. Iddon, Ltd., 27 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, and obtainable through the usual wholesale channels, this little apparatus—it is three inches high and about the same in diameter—is difficult to upset, it is made of aluminium and is heated by a night light, while the rate of evaporation of the liquid is adjustable. The retail price is 2s. 6d.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 2, 1927.)

"**KOODOO**"; for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By Gladys Saxon, 1494 Ashton Old Road, Higher Openshaw, Manchester. 483,056.

"**NA-HA-NE**"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Na-Ha-Ne Preparations, 7 Kensington Road, Lowestoft South. 483,864.

"**KREMOZA**"; for a toilet cream (48). By M. Mossop & Son, Post Office Buildings, Carlton, Nottingham. 484,014.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 9, 1927.)

"**VINNAPAS**"; for all goods (1). By Consortium für Elektrotechnische Industrie G.m.b.H., 20, Zielstattstrasse, Munich, Germany. 484,596.

"**TROPHONINE**"; for a nutritive tonic medicinal preparation (3). By Reed & Carnick, 155 Van Wagenen Avenue, Jersey City, U.S.A. 477,821.

"**PARKER'S REMEDY**" with illustration representing "The Spirit of Health" ("Parker's" and "The Spirit of Health" disclaimed); for medicines (3). By Parker's Remedy, Ltd., 5 Castle Street, Liverpool. 483,146.

"**CAT BRAND**" with picture of cat; for medicinal digitalis preparations (3). By Matthews Laboratories, Ltd. Clifton Grove, Clifton, Bristol. 483,453.

"**CHOC-LAR-ETS**"; for a medicine (3). By R. C. B. Hay, 63 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow. 484,689.

"**CORALIN**"; for photographic paper (39). By B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1. 482,022. (Associated.)

"**PYRAMID**," "**SPHINX**" and "**TIGER**"; for liquorice block juice (42). By Carenou et Cie, 23 rue Cité Foulle, Nîmes (Gard), France. 479,88/884/885.

"**ALFRESCO**"; for mineral waters, etc. (44). By Kia-Ora, Ltd., 35 Rushworth Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1. 484,470. (Associated.)

"**EUNICEAN**"; for shampoo powder and toilet preparations (48). By Eunicean Beauty Products, 171 Oxford Road, Manchester. 483,350.

"**MONTOZON**" "**PINE NEEDLE EXTRACT BATH TABLET**" on seal device (seal device disclaimed); for bath tablets (48). By C. Stroud, 143 Regent Street, London, W.1. 483,632.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Everyday Problems

such as Mr. J. H. Franklin has been showing us how to solve (*C. & D.*, November 19, p. 630) appear to be as plentiful as ever, though they are not so frequently brought to general notice as used to be the case when pharmacy was pharmacy to a greater extent than now. Progress in pharmacy, as indicated by improvements in galenical preparations, is certainly based largely, if not entirely, upon systematic observation of innumerable small difficulties in manufacture, or defects in keeping properties, of such articles. Whereas, however, such problems were formerly attacked and solved to a considerable extent in chemists' shops, they are now mainly dealt with in the laboratories of wholesale houses.

There is One Place

at least where similar useful work to that of which the results are recorded by Mr. Franklin is carried on, to a marked extent, in private pharmacies as well as in wholesalers' laboratories. That place is Edinburgh, where the torch of practical pharmacy is still kept well aflame by the members of the veteran association, which is on the point of celebrating its jubilee. Mr. Laing's address (*C. & D.*, November 19, p. 643) is a wonderful record of enthusiastic devotion to our craft over a long term of years. Many noted names occur in the list enumerated by Mr. Laing, but it is still more interesting to observe how many important ideas now realised appear to have originated in communications to the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association. It is well to note, by the way, that this is a composite association, consisting of members who may be chemists in business on their own account, or chemists' assistants or apprentices.

Price Fixing

by manufacturers has been the subject of a pretty dispute in the case recently decided (*C. & D.*, November 19, p. 629). Apparently the defendant purchased the goods under an agreement that he would maintain the retail price fixed by the manufacturers, but he found subsequently that other dealers were cutting the retail price, and he therefore did the same in self-defence. As a matter of fact, he was able to show that he could obtain supplies of the article in question from other sources than the manufacturers, and on such terms as enabled him to sell at a reduced rate and yet make a good profit. The manufacturers' case was that in no circumstances was the defendant entitled to sell their product at the reduced rate, and they asked for an injunction to prevent his continuing to commit breaches of the agreement he had entered into with them. An injunction was granted as asked, but the defendant appealed, and now his appeal has been dismissed and the validity of the agreement upheld. By a two to one majority the judges of the Court of Appeal have held that a manufacturer is entitled to fix the prices at which his products are to be sold by retail, and has a right of action against any customer who cuts the prices after purchasing those products from him under an agreement to maintain those specified.

There are Points

in the judgment which give occasion for reflection. Thus, the Master of the Rolls stated that an agreement of price maintenance was not necessarily bad, and slight evidence only was needed to justify it from the public point of view. But he was careful to add that this agreement did not enforce a general restraint; it applied only to the proprietary articles sold by the plaintiffs, and there was nothing to prevent the defendant from selling similar lines supplied by other manufacturers. It seems to me that considerable stress must be laid upon the following statement by the Master of the Rolls, that different considerations might apply if a defendant were bound by contract to buy definite amounts of a manufacturer's goods and precluded from

buying the goods of others. On referring to the original judgment by Mr. Justice Astbury (*C. & D.*, June 4, p. 675), I find that he also insisted that this particular agreement was not a general restraint of trade, and this seems to have decided the matter so far as he was concerned.

Heraldry

is, I should think, a species of science which has a peculiar appeal to the dilettanti. But apart from its aesthetic import, there is usually a whimsical aspect which is not without influence upon those utilitarians who have not entirely lost their sense of humour. The description you give (*C. & D.*, November 19, p. 624) of the coat of arms which has been granted to the Royal Society of Medicine furnishes a good example of what I have just written. A puzzle is offered at the outset because there is given no indication as to what plant is intended by "all-heal." At first my notion was that there was a punning association with the motto "Non est vivere, sed valere, vita," in which the emphasis lies on "valere." Perhaps one of the best-known trivial names for our valerian is "all-heal" or "heal-all"; this meaning is also suggested by the name "the poor man's treacle." Such a crest would have been in consonance with the traditions of the College of Heraldry. On turning over the pages of the chief medical journal I came upon another description in which there was an amplification to the effect that "all-heal" is synonymous with "woundwort." Of course, the editor ought to know what was the intention of those responsible for the design, but the "woundworts" are included in the genus *Stachys*, of which, it is true, one species is known as the "clown's all-heal." It did not seem likely that the grave seigneurs of a Royal Society had allowed their playfulness to stray so far. Fortunately, this latter account is accompanied by a representation of the coat-of-arms, somewhat roughly drawn, from which it was possible to satisfy oneself that the crest was altogether unlike the erect inflorescence of a *Stachys*; it was not, however, unlike the umbel-like one of valerian, but the leaves could hardly be said to be true to nature, or even approximately so.

A Further Examination

of the drawing leads to the conclusion that the representation is actually that of an umbelliferous plant, and that the suggestion conveyed in the O.E. designation of "woundwort" was a false scent. If this notion is correct, then it is pretty evident that the plant is not the English "all-heal," but that of the Greeks and is one of the plants which Theophrastus mentioned as *πάνακες*, from whence comes our "panacea." Confirmation of this is forthcoming in the figures which may be found in the old printed editions of Dioscorides (*Panaces Heracleum*) and in Gerard (*Panax Heracleum*). It would not be surprising to learn that the artist had before him when he drew his three sprigs the herbal of the enthusiastic Gerard. As to which identical species of the Umbelliferae, whether a *Ferula* or a *Heracleum*, the honour belongs must remain to be decided by the botanical experts.

St. Cosmas and St. Damian

were selected as "supporters," it appears, because they were the patron saints of the ancient barber-surgeons. The implications which rise to the surface when the lives and characters of these two brothers are considered are quite interesting. We are told that, in order to extend the scope of their benevolent services to the poor and sick, they studied physic and became most skilful physicians, but they absolutely refused to accept any compensation for their beneficent labours; on this account they were called the "Anargyres." It is a little difficult to understand how they came to be adopted as patrons by the family of the Medici, who were by no means immune from the attribute of acquisitiveness; and their selection as "supporters" in the present case is perhaps due rather to their traditional rôle of patrons than to any desire to inculcate their self-denying virtue in the matter of emoluments.

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Editorial Articles

The Trade Tenants' Charter

AFTER a somewhat uneventful passage through the Report stage, the Government's Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on November 18, and its addition to the statute-book before Christmas, substantially in its present form, is practically certain. The main object of the measure is to provide for the payment of compensation, in respect of improvements and goodwill, to tenants of business premises when their period of occupation comes to an end and, in certain circumstances, to give tenants a right to a fresh lease. In short, the Bill is designed to protect business tenants against being exploited by unscrupulous landlords who, at present, are able to reap the benefit of their tenants' industry and enterprise. But it must be borne in mind that the principle underlying the Bill is, generally speaking, to discover not what the tenant will lose by having to give up his premises, but what the landlord will gain from acquiring possession of them and to make him pay accordingly. Soon after its introduction by the Home Secretary, last spring, we explained the more important features of the Bill (*C. & D.*, May 7, p. 558). Since then the measure has been considered in Committee, and by the whole House on Report, with the result that it has well-nigh doubled in size and has undergone many changes from its original form, some of them important, although none fundamental. As the Bill now stands, a tenant must give notice of his claim within the same limits of time whether he is seeking compensation for improvements or for goodwill. If the tenancy is terminable by notice, he must claim against his landlord within one month after giving or receiving notice, and, in other cases, the claim must be made not more than

thirty-six nor less than twelve months before the expiration of the lease. There is no specific definition in the Bill of the kinds of additions and alterations that will be considered to be "improvements" for which compensation will be awarded; but it is stated that a tenant will not be entitled to compensation for any trade or other fixture which the law permits him to remove, nor for improvements which he is bound by statute or by contract to carry out. On the other hand, he is to be compensated for other improvements which add to the letting value of the premises, provided that they are made after the Act comes into force and not less than three months before the end of the tenancy. An important amendment gives the landlord the right, in lieu of paying compensation for improvements, to offer the tenant a renewal of his lease for such term, not exceeding fourteen years, and at such a rent as, in default of agreement, may be determined by the special tribunal that is to be set up to settle questions that arise under this and other provisions. It is important for tenants to bear in mind that before making an improvement to their premises they must give notice to their landlord, and, if the latter objects, it will be for the tribunal to decide whether the improvement should be carried out. No part of the Bill is more important or has undergone more alteration than Clause 4, relating to compensation for goodwill. Indeed, of the original clause very little save its general principle remains. As it now stands, the clause provides that an outgoing tenant shall be entitled to be paid by his landlord compensation for loss of goodwill "if he proves to the satisfaction of the tribunal that, by reason of the carrying on by him or his predecessors in title, at the premises, of a trade or business, for a period of not less than five years, goodwill has become attached to his premises by reason whereof the premises could be let at a higher rent than they would have realised had no such goodwill attached thereto." In its original form, the clause did not specify any limit of time within which the goodwill could have been established, and this question was thrashed out thoroughly in Committee. Two votes were taken upon the point, and in each case it was decided by a majority of the Committee that the trader must have been in business at the premises for at least seven years before he could be considered to have created a goodwill for which he deserved compensation. On Report, the House reduced this time limit to five years, and we think it is a pity that it was not removed altogether. After all, it will be for the tribunal to decide whether or not compensation is payable to the tenant in each case, and we see no reason why it should not be paid in the event of a tenant having succeeded in building up in less than five years a goodwill upon which a value can reasonably be set. Goodwill is a nebulous asset upon which it is exceedingly difficult to place a value at any time, and we do not envy the tribunal its difficult task of assessment. In this work the tribunal will find little practical guidance in the Bill itself. It is merely provided that "the sum to be awarded as compensation for such goodwill shall not exceed such addition to the value of the holding at the termination of the tenancy as may be determined to be the direct result of the carrying on of the trade or business by the tenant or his predecessors in title, and in determining such addition the tribunal shall, if it is proved that the premises will be demolished wholly or partially, or used for a different or more profitable purpose, have regard to the effect of such demolition or change of user on the value of the goodwill to the landlord." In the case of goodwill, as in the case of improvements, the landlord can avoid having to pay compensation by offering his tenant a renewal of his lease and, in certain circumstances, the landlord may be compelled

to grant a new lease for a term not exceeding fourteen years. A tenant may claim a new lease on the ground that a money payment would not compensate him for the loss of goodwill if he has to leave the premises. In the event of a dispute, it will be for the tribunal to decide whether the new lease shall be granted, and at what rent and upon what terms. The grant of a new lease will not be ordered if the landlord requires the premises for his own or for a son's or a daughter's occupation; nor if they are to be pulled down or rebuilt; nor if the landlord offers to sell the premises to the tenant at a reasonable price. Another new clause will enable the landlord to avoid paying compensation or renewing a lease if he offers to grant the tenant a tenancy of other premises which, in the opinion of the tribunal, would reasonably preserve to the tenant the goodwill of his premises. This is analogous to the "alternative accommodation" provisions in the Rent Restriction Acts; but there is this difference, that the landlord must himself be in a position to grant a tenancy of the premises that he offers as a substitute. As the Bill was framed originally, it did not apply at all to premises used for carrying on a profession; but it has now been extended to premises used for that purpose so far as compensation for improvements is concerned. The provisions regarding compensation for goodwill and the right to a new lease are confined to premises used for the carrying on of a trade or business. Part II of the Bill applies to tenancies of all kinds. This has been changed comparatively little in the course of its passage through the House of Commons. Its main effects will be to restrict a landlord's right to damages for breaches of covenant to repair and to incorporate in every lease which requires the tenant to obtain the landlord's consent before assigning or subletting the premises or making improvements to them a proviso that this consent shall not be withheld unreasonably.

Payment for Test Prescriptions

WE have received inquiries from several chemists regarding the time which should elapse before the result of a test under the Testing Scheme is communicated to the chemist concerned. Some of these inquirers have stated that they have received no news whatever even four or six weeks after the test prescription had been dispensed. In one case a chemist informed us that the first communication he received from the Insurance Committee was twelve months after the prescription had been made up. The chemist is expected, under the scheme, to retain the prescription until he is notified by the Insurance Committee that he may send it to the Prescription Pricing Bureau, and the complaint we have received is that, if the prescription is not sent up for pricing, the chemist receives no payment for it. The official testing scheme, prepared by the Ministry of Health in consultation with the National Association of Insurance Committees and the Retail Pharmacists' Union, is quite definite on the question of notifying the chemist. The test having been taken, the original container is to be forwarded immediately by the Insurance Committee to the analyst. When the certificate is received from the analyst, it is to be considered by the chairman and one of the pharmacist members of the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee. If it appears to them from the report that no further action is desirable, the chemist is to be informed forthwith that he may forward the prescription to the bureau for pricing. If, after an examination of the report, further action on the part of the Committee seems desirable, the matter is to be referred to the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, and the chemist must forthwith be informed accordingly and supplied with a copy of the analyst's report. The matter then becomes a complaint, the suggestion being that the

chemist may have committed a breach of the terms of service, and the procedure for hearing complaints is laid down in the Medical Benefit Regulations. It is clearly the intention of the framers of the scheme that the chemist should receive notification to forward the prescription for pricing either immediately after the chairman and the pharmacist member of the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee have agreed that no further action is necessary, or at the time the chemist is notified of the Committee's decision on the report of the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee. No actual time limit appears to be fixed for the hearing of these cases, and some delay may occur by reason of the fact that the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee in small Insurance areas may not meet regularly or frequently. It is, however, quite contrary to the intention of the scheme that chemists, after delivering the test prescription to the appointed agent, should hear nothing further from the Insurance Committee for several weeks and even months. We suggest that chemists who have experienced this delay in notification should communicate the facts to the secretary of their Pharmaceutical Committee, and ask him to take immediate action in the matter. The attention of the Retail Pharmacists' Union should be directed to these details of the testing scheme, with a view to speeding up the process and relieving the chemist to some extent of the not unnatural anxiety which he must feel until he is informed of the result of the test.

Strong Position in Shellac

THE position of shellac continues to attract much interest. Although the market within the last few weeks has fluctuated rather irregularly, spot delivery for T.N. Orange moving on both sides of 250s. per cwt. (a figure which is fully 20s. under the highest level reached this summer), the immediate outlook is good. This follows on full deliveries up to the present and prospects of reduced forward shipments compared to those of the previous season. The past month's statistics showed an unusually big decrease in the warehouse stocks of 9,385 cases, the remaining stock being 10,678 cases. This depletion, which confirms the forecast made in our issue of September 24 (*C. & D.*, pp. 399-400) when dealing with the position, has an important bearing on the future trend of the article. Stocks at the beginning of September amounted to 25,586 cases, so, within the last two months, there has been a total shrinkage of 14,708 cases. This development was undoubtedly largely discounted by the sharp advance in the price since adverse reports about this season's crop yield in India affected the market. Eventually the price was forced up in the neighbourhood of 270s. The statistical position on the spot is such that, in the event of any marked falling-off in future shipments, the market would probably quickly advance. London receipts for last month were only 3,472 cases, while deliveries were heavy—12,857 cases—the largest recorded for some time. These deliveries were thus fully 2,000 cases in excess of the balance held in stock at the beginning of this month, and a large part thereof apparently was appropriated for shipment abroad, chiefly to the United States, where evidently some rather urgent needs have had to be provided for in the absence of adequate stocks in New York. It would appear, therefore, as though rather stringent conditions may be encountered over the end of this year, while the Calcutta shipments for last month were comparatively small, amounting for all destinations to 28,000 cwt., compared with nearly 41,000 cwt. for the same month last year. The state of the Calcutta market for some time has been puzzling, and occasionally very erratic, although it is becoming more stringent, as indicated by the tendency of the premium on spot delivery to widen, with

cable quotations at last week's close ranging from 105 to 101 rupees, according to delivery. London statistical returns covering the ten months to the end of October, with comparisons, were as follow:—

In cases	1925	1926	1927
London landings, Jan.-Oct.	45,754	49,000	62,675
London deliveries, Jan.-Oct.	47,134	49,134	67,891
London stocks, Oct. 31..	8,167	10,713	10,678

It will be seen that, whereas the total landings for this year show an excess of 13,675 cases against last year for the ten months, there has been an increase in the outgoings of roughly 18,800 cases, while the excess compared with the two years previous is still more striking. The surplus stocks as returned last only just about represent one and a half month's requirements based on the average monthly deliveries for the ten months of 6,789 cases. A record of these is given below for several years, with highest and lowest fluctuations:

Year	Average monthly deliveries	Spot value of T.N.		Closing price per cent.
		Highest	Lowest	
	Cases	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1921 ..	4,450	410 0	272 0	350 0
1922 ..	4,769	395 0	285 0	325 0
1923 ..	4,700	375 0	255 0	375 0
1924 ..	4,883	335 0	255 0	305 0
1925 ..	4,759	315 0	210 0	315 0
1926 ..	5,078	225 0	112 6	192 6
1927 ..	6,789	270 0	157 6	250 0
(Jan.-Oct.)				(Oct. 31)

The figures above tabulated clearly show the progressive rate of consumption, and although it is unlikely that the average of the deliveries for the whole of this year will compare with that of the ten months, it is likely to be much in excess of that of the preceding year. But for the more subdued state of the American consuming trades this year, and the somewhat backward attitude of manufacturers or importers in making provision for their requirements, market developments on the up-grade would presumably have been more definite. The fact may be recalled that two or three years ago, when the London stocks fluctuated to well under 10,000 cases, the price of the standard quality TN Orange moved considerably above 300s.; and, if further encroachments are made on the available supplies in the course of this season, history may easily repeat itself. Within recent years consumption in other countries outside of the United States has been steadily on the increase, and this will probably continue so long as there is no substitute obtainable.

Rubber Research

THE text of the Rubber Industry Bill was published this week. The memorandum attached to the Bill, which is backed by all parties, states that its object is to ensure the continuance and development of scientific research into the problems arising in the manufacture of rubber and to place the Research Association of British Rubber Tyre Manufacturers, established in 1920, and hitherto supported by voluntary contributions from individual manufacturers and by grants from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, upon a sound basis comparable with that of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya recently established to provide for the scientific needs of the plantation rubber industry. The Bill involves the payment of a contribution by all rubber manufacturers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland of a sum not exceeding one twenty-fifth of a penny per lb. in respect of all rubber used in their processes of manufacture, either as such or in the form of latex. The operation of the Bill is limited to five years and the contributions to an average sum of £15,000 per annum.

Mutual Problems

Abstract of paper, entitled "Pharmacy, Wholesale and Retail—Mutual Problems," read before the Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association, by Mr. T. Edward Lescher, O.B.E., on November 15.

As the Romans were accustomed to greet each other daily with the phrase "Quid novi?" which in the vernacular of our day may be paraphrased as "What's the latest?" so we are accustomed to turn to the letters to the editor which form part of the weekly fare served up to us by our pharmaceutical Press, to learn the attitude of contributors towards problems of the day. True, these letters may be described as "wise or otherwise," but they probably reflect current opinion. In a single recent issue will be found the following sentences in three different letters:—

(a) "Make it a profession, not a trade, and increased remuneration from all quarters will follow."

(b) "It goes without saying that professional status is a matter of pounds, shillings and pence, and the means of obtaining the one is the same as the other."

(c) "By this, we are sure, one hole in the ship (that is *not* going to sink) will be stopped. We exhort every chemist to make the Insurance dispensing pay."

I think that the common feeling which animates these writers is how can we retain the scientific interest in our craft, and, at the same time, make the business pay as it should do. When this frame of mind follows a day which may best be described as strenuously humdrum, the thought must at times come to us, "Was it all worth while?" What is really the relation between a scientific training and the rough and tumble of modern life at the counter?—is it all a will-o'-the-wisp?

One of the factors which appear to cause some heart-burning among thoughtful chemists is the fact that the wholesale manufacturer has now been made responsible for the production of a great portion of the needs of the daily practice of pharmacy, and there is a feeling that, were we to return to the conditions of a generation or so ago, the chemist in business would obtain a higher status thereby. At the risk of a charge of bias in this direction, I make bold to say that the true economics of the case call for something of the nature of things as they are to-day. I would not contend for a moment that we have attained perfection, but we are playing different yet necessary parts in an unfolding drama of pharmaceutical progress, notably as regards the standardisation of galenicals, higher standards for fine chemicals, and in relation to bacteriological and organo-therapeutic substances.

THE ROUTINE OF BULK PRODUCTION

Picture the routine which is necessary for the production in large bulk of galenicals. The trend of markets of the raw materials has to be watched in varying parts of the world; conditions of crops—carry-over of supplies from the previous season—the effects of exchanges—of export duties or rebates—of wars—of local speculation—all have to be taken into account in arranging for importations of crude drugs, so that the business is conducted on economic lines. Also stocks on home markets and the likely demand during a coming season have to be considered, and such imports must be timed to arrive when they are needed. Before such raw material is ready for laboratory purposes, work may have to be put upon it, such as physiological examination, chemical analysis, garbling, sifting, etc. Raw materials purchased on the home markets first require selection by sight and smell; then, if necessary, analytical tests, so as to determine the prime cost per unit of active principle in the differently priced samples offered. On the eventual arrival of the consignment, comparison with the buying sample, examination for foreign matter, then the grinding to the proper degree of fineness, various processes of extraction and concentration, until the product is ready for test; then, before it can be used, the necessary time for maturing, so that all the natural deposit has formed and the preparation is bright and fit to be sent out. It is this bulk manufacturing which renders it possible to get all the benefits of the various controls, and to produce at an economic price.

The question of *personnel* has also its bearing on the whole. The fact that manufacturers largely draw upon the ranks of qualified men, who started their pharmaceutical career as apprentices in retail establishments, for responsible positions, ensures an appreciation on their part of the necessary training afforded by the retail trade and its requirements. It has another effect. The majority of the process workers has entered as boys. In a well-organised concern they soon become imbued with the need for care and accuracy, and in general they have a pride in their work, as a skilled craftsman should. Take the case of the aromatic ingredients of a tincture, say coriander and similar drugs; the milling department would like to grind a really large quantity at one time, so as to obtain the greatest economy of working, but the tincture department will be found resolutely insisting that they must have these aromatics ground only just prior to putting in process, so as to retain the flavour in full. There is also the effect of the experience of perhaps several generations of a family, who have been engaged in large-scale pharmaceutical manufacturing. Some products like chemical food have had upon them the result of long research at the bench, involving consideration of the effects of inverting bodies upon the sugars of commerce; others, like confection of senna, are based to a greater degree upon skilled manipulation. It often happens also that large quantities of drugs give rise to their own particular problems. Thus one drug will be found to work better if thinly sliced rather than powdered; and in some cases, like ginger for instance, there is a limit of quantity beyond which it is unwise to go in percolation, if a satisfactory product is to be obtained.

WHOLESALE AND RETAILER

Formerly the chemist made many of his galenicals; with the speed of business and economic pressure, this is to-day almost an impossibility. The intricate tests in recent editions of the Pharmacopœia are difficult to apply, or, at all events, would not pay to apply, except in connection with manufacturing on a large scale. The chemist who takes a pride in his pharmacy, and in all that goes to the public under his name, must always be anxious to reflect the feeling of confidence in the minds of his customers. But while this desire may be, and I think generally is, a very real one, it must be largely a question of the responsibility which is deputed to the wholesale manufacturer, and in turn an appreciation on his part of the trust that is given. Now, if this is admitted—which I think the facts of the situation compel—does it not follow that confidence must be the keystone in the relations between the chemist and his wholesale manufacturer? I would like to make it clear at once that I am not referring to any want of confidence between the chemist and manufacturers in our immediate cities.

If a drug is proved to be inferior by a prosecution, the chemist suffers in public esteem, even though he can successfully plead a warranty; in view of the position the chemist holds, he is damaged in a particular degree if anything goes wrong. The public look to him and to no one else. Does not all this lead up to the fact that a chemist should, in his own interest, have some knowledge of the conditions under which the galenicals that he buys are made? What, I maintain, is not justifiable is a statement sometimes made: "I bought so and so—it was guaranteed B.P.; it is good enough for me." There is a true saying, "Good enough is not good." I would ask: How often does it enter into the mind of a person who considers such an answer as I have quoted sufficient, as to what becomes of the inferior drugs that regularly find their way to our markets? At a price everything gets cleared, and what then? There are problems that the wholesale manufacturer, who has a reputation to maintain, has to face in dealing with illegitimate competition; it is only occasionally that evidence is forthcoming to justify him. I think the manufacturer is wise in giving every opportunity for his works, his processes, his system of analytical control, to be thrown open to chemists as widely as possible. They have the right to ask manufacturers to satisfy them, and I hope you will not quarrel with me if I maintain that

it is more than a right—a duty—to see that a responsibility which they have of necessity delegated, and which they have to resume as regards the public, is carried out under proper conditions. Many of us have passed the same examinations; we belong to the same society and local associations; we carry on the same calling; let us therefore recognise our interdependence.

"CHEMIST" AND "PHARMACIST"

It is curious to note how the old title of chemist is being displaced by that of pharmacist. This tendency has been growing for some years, yet the public hold to the word "chemist"; no one speaks of going to the pharmacist for medicine. The use of the name, we know, sprang from the desire of the qualified man to strike out for a distinctive title, as opposed to one for which legal sanction has been given to limited companies. All the same, is not giving up the use of the name "chemist" of doubtful wisdom, from a business point of view? The public know and want the chemist, and while the title "pharmacist" is one which only a qualified person can connect up with his business, on the other hand it is leaving the title "chemist" to limited companies. Is this altogether sound?

A further point arises: ceasing to use the name "chemist"—to which one has at present a legal title—will almost of a certainty at some time be seized upon by the analytical chemists as an argument for their claim, which they are anxious to establish, that the title "chemist" is one which should of right belong to them alone. This question will some day be fought out, and the present tendency of using the name "pharmacist" alone, and ignoring one's legal right to the title "chemist," is weakening the ground in advance. For some time I have regarded this as a danger, and I put it forward as no mere academic point. It is noticeable, on the other hand, how the wholesaler, in Great Britain at all events, has maintained the title "wholesale druggist." Perhaps it may be argued that this is a sign of want of progress; I will not here dispute the point, but it is significant how the growth of the fine chemical trade, since the war, has led certain firms, where the nature of their manufactures warrants it, to describe themselves also as "manufacturing chemists." Here the word "chemist" is used expressly to denote the manufacturers of chemicals as opposed to the usual output of a wholesale druggist's laboratory, viz., galenicals. The title "chemist" in connection with our business—used in different ways and with different rights—is one that should be preserved; the tendency to use the name "pharmacist" alone is dangerous, as it weakens in advance the case that some day may have to be made out for its retention by our side. I use the word "side" advisedly, because again I want to stress the similarity of interests of the two branches of pharmacy—the manufacturing and the retail.

given by Miss Muriel Dunn, Mr. Brampton Hawkins and Mr. Charles Du Val. The first chord of the National Anthem was struck by an old member of the Association, Mr. F. H. Alcock, F.I.C., Ph.C.

London (W.)—A meeting of the Western Pharmacists' Association was held at 192, Oxford Street, W.1, on November 23, the President (Mr. C. G. Bonner) in the chair. At the commencement of the proceedings, the President welcomed Mr. H. J. Martin, Mayor of Christchurch, and other visitors, and Mrs. Freke made an appeal on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund. Dr. Edward Deck then delivered a lecture, illustrated by diagrams, entitled *Artificial Sunlight, its Uses and Abuses*. Beginning with a brief description of the spectrum, Dr. Deck pointed out that there were three well-known methods of producing ultra-violet rays—the carbon arc lamp, the mercury vapour lamp, and the tungsten arc lamp. The carbon arc lamp took 45 amperes to run, and gave only a limited radiation; the most balanced spectrum with that of tungsten lamp. In 1916 he had experience in the Army of the bactericidal and anæsthetic effects of ultra-violet light. Dr. Deck gave some striking instances, adding that of 25,000 cases that he dealt with there were very few that did not respond to the treatment. At the present time it was being successfully used for varicose ulcers. Although it must be remembered that rheumatism was probably a bacterial disease, the rheumatic field would take on an entirely new aspect by virtue of work done with ultra-violet light. Practically all skin diseases, including eczema and lupus, were benefited by it; and within the last few months psoriasis was beginning to yield to improved methods of application. Dr. Deck gave instances of carbuncle and pleuritic effusion being cleared up by artificial light. The two principal abuses were the vending of worthless lamps by charlatans and the burning caused by the ignorant use of powerful lamps. Nobody could bear more than a limited dosage; and children, especially, showed a decrease in weight if over-dosed.

DISCUSSION

Dr. Deck's lecture was very cordially received, and was followed by a lengthy discussion, in which the President, Mr. A. Proctor Atkinson, Mr. C. A. Noble, Mr. Melhuish, Mr. Shirliff, Mr. W. J. Williams, Mr. Greenwood Watkins, Mr. C. H. Hampshire, Mr. H. J. Martin and others took part. Dr. Deck's lucid replies to the questions raised are briefly summarised in the following sentences. Pre-operative cancer is not treated with ultra-violet light, which is stimulating to growth processes. Deafness may be helped by it if due to catarrh, but not if due, for example, to a ruptured drum. Tubercular joints are cleared up by ultra-violet light. Vitamin D is stimulated in cod-liver oil by the application of the light; but the lecturer was sceptical as to its having much effect on dried milk, as it did not penetrate dry material as a rule. Parenchymatous goitre was amenable to it, but cystic goitre yielded only to operation and in exophthalmic goitre the light would merely improve the general health. Rheumatism was a very widely argued field; he had never seen it cured by radio-active spas. The difficulty with pyorrhœa was that so far we could not get the light down to the depths to which the pyorrhœa reaches. The carbon arc lamp was not so deadly in excess as the other types of lamp, though its infra-red rays would burn. Vitaglass permitted of more radiation than ordinary glass, but deteriorated as the result of light passing through. Owing to the limited range of wave-length of the solar spectrum it was not to be recommended for sunlight. In chilblains the focal application of ultra-violet light promoted resolution, and its general application should also be useful by promoting calcium absorption, the general view being that chilblains arise from lowered calcium content. The dosage was at present fixed by reactions on the skin. It was wise to begin with small doses—a two minutes' application for an adult, increasing to an average maximum of six minutes. Any stimulating light, with proper diet and so forth, would clear up rickets. Medical men were feeling their way in selecting wave-lengths, the shortest of which were the most potent. A hearty vote of thanks was proposed by the president, seconded by the vice-president, and carried with enthusiasm. Dr. Deck briefly and humorously replied.

Associations' Winter Session

Birmingham.—The following have been elected officers of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association for the ensuing session:—*President*, Mr. T. H. Foden; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. H. Berry and Mr. Maurice Smith; *Treasurer*, Councillor J. Poole; *Librarian*, Mr. H. Berry; *Auditors*, Mr. W. F. Gardner and Mr. J. W. Cox; *Secretary*, Mr. D. J. Rushton. The inaugural meeting was held on November 9, when 140 were present. The president (Mr. T. H. Foden) assisted by his sister, held a reception, after which followed the presidential address. The speech opened with an appreciation of the retiring president (Mr. E. C. Bennison) and secretary (Mr. F. Smith). The president outlined some of the problems of the pharmacist of to-day—the necessity for parliamentary representation, the importance of pharmaceutical education and the apprenticeship problem. A vote of thanks to the president was proposed by the vice-president (Mr. H. Berry). A vote of thanks to Mr. F. Smith, who held the position of secretary for fourteen years, was proposed by Mr. Knowles. Mrs. F. Smith made an appeal for the benevolent fund. An entertainment was

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Bath.—A meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on October 27. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported that they had investigated the case of a chemist who had committed a breach of the regulations in refusing to divide a mixture under the scheme adopted by the committee for testing drugs and appliances supplied to insured persons. It was resolved, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health, that the chemist's resignation be accepted. It was also stated that the identical prescription dispensed by another chemist, divided and analysed, came out within an infinitesimal fraction of being correct.

Cardiganshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on October 28, Lt.-Col. B. Taylor Lloyd pointed out that Welsh dispensing areas which could make full payments to the chemists were going to be discounted in order to meet the deficiency in the Drug Fund. Thus, in Cardiganshire, the cost per insured person for drugs last year was 1s. 10d., the cost in Manchester was 4s. 8d., and the average for England and Wales 2s. 8d. He maintained that Wales should be a separate unit under the financial system of Health Insurance.

Cheshire.—At the annual meeting of the Insurance Committee on October 26, it was reported that the payment to chemists for the six months ended June 30 amounted to £23,294 14s. 1d. There are on the panel 249 chemists, controlling 298 shops, and there are also three unqualified drug stores.

East Suffolk.—The annual meeting of the County Insurance Committee was held at Ipswich recently. It was reported that there had been a striking increase in expenditure on medicines, as shown by the following figures:—1922, £3,307; 1926, £4,389. Average total cost per prescription:—1922, 8.67d.; 1926, 9.16d. Number of prescriptions:—1922, 90,620; 1926, 114,952.

Essex.—The quarterly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on October 27, Mr. J. H. Burrows (chairman) presiding. Correspondence from the Ministry of Health was read. At the previous meeting it was decided to send a strong protest to the Ministry on the ground that, although it had been intimated that the new terms were to operate from August 1, no particulars whatever as to the effect of such terms had been communicated to the committee. To this the Ministry replied that the committee would appreciate that it was impracticable to communicate with individual Insurance Committees until the details of the revised terms were settled, and the terms of the amending regulations agreed to. To this the subcommittee replied that they entirely failed to appreciate the impracticability referred to. Representatives of the Essex Insurance Committee brought the matter before the recent meeting of the Association of Insurance Committees; a representative of the Ministry of Health replied to the criticism, explained the circumstances under which the Ministry had acted, and claimed that communications were sent to Insurance Committees at the earliest possible moment. The representatives of the Essex Committee did not agree with this. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee reported that on September 30 there were on the panel 544 doctors and 297 chemists, compared with 511 doctors and 281 chemists last year. The Pricing Committee submitted the following particulars in regard to prescriptions issued in the committee's area from April 1 to June 30:—

	Number of prescriptions	Total cost of prescriptions	Av. total cost per insured person
April-June, 1927 ...	275,485	£10,024 16s. 8d	8.82d.
April-June, 1926 ...	253,093	£9,480 19s. 6d.	8.89d.
April-June, 1925 ...	213,685	£7,944 6s. 2d.	7.85d.

The committee also stated that during the quarter ended June 30 the total cost of insulin was £168 16s. 10d.

Exeter.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on October 27, a letter from the Ministry of Health was considered calling attention to the number of avoidable prescriptions. The chairman remarked that the Ministry found there had been a gradual increase in the number of medical certificates given by the doctors, which led to an increase in the number of prescriptions to patients. It was pointed out that some doctors were willing to prescribe proprietary articles of food. This would account for some of the changes of patients from one doctor to another. The clerk stated that many patients were pressing doctors to prescribe proprietary articles of food. There had been a great expenditure in this direction, and the doctors had been advised to be cautious.

Pembrokeshire.—At the quarterly meeting of the Insurance Committee, held on October 29, the matter reported by the chairman at a previous meeting that a prescription had been supplied by a doctor (whose name is not known) and upon which was a private mark, known only to the doctor and the chemist, was again under discussion. At the last meeting the clerk was directed to write the Welsh Joint Insurance (Pricing) Committee asking if they would go through the prescriptions and see if they could identify any with private marks or numbers. A reply in the negative was received. The committee looked upon this as a very serious question. Dr. C. D. Mathias, Tenby, declared that it was absolutely illegal under the Act. He proposed that they go further. If not, he would go to the Ministry of Health himself. The chairman said he would approach his informant and ask him to come forward and lodge a complaint. This course was decided upon.

Portsmouth.—At the monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee, on September 29, it was reported that payments to the chemists for May showed a considerable reduction on previous months, the total amounting to £806 19s. 7d. The Medical Benefits Subcommittee also reported upon the revised scheme concerning the remuneration of the chemists, which took effect as from August 1. It was pointed out that per head the amount of the drug bill varied considerably between one committee and another, Manchester's figure being as high as 56d. per insured person, while for Portsmouth the figure last year was 33d., which was understood to be about the average for the country as a whole. It was understood that the area with a low drug bill would be called upon to make financial sacrifices to assist areas with a high drug bill. Such a proposal might operate to the disadvantage of Portsmouth chemists, but various provisions were to be brought into operation to check extravagant and unnecessary prescribing. There was also a proposal that one-tenth of the amount available should be reserved before the distribution was made and paid to the chemists who had been on the panel list a year or more, but in the Portsmouth area the proposal would hardly be worth consideration, because the accounts of new-comers to the panel were too small to affect vitally the basis of distribution.—At the monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee on October 27 payments to chemists were approved, for June and July, amounting to £1,495 7s. 6d. The annual report of the South-Eastern Pricing Committee was presented by the Finance Subcommittee, who pointed out that 4,940,419 prescriptions were priced last year at an administrative cost of £6,260 7s. 1d., or 25s. 4d. per 1,000, these being issued by 2,550 doctors and dispensed by 1,589 chemists. The average cost per prescription had been almost stationary since 1919, and was now 8.8 pence, but the number dispensed in 1919 was only 2,659,768. The clerk reported that, pursuant to the committee's direction, they had issued instructions to their staff that prescriptions ordering Vitafer, Ovaltine, Sanatogen, and Vitmar would be disallowed. Information to that effect had been issued to all doctors, and chemists on the panel had been notified that any patient aggrieved thereby should be referred to the committee. A doctor stated that the "bottle habit" was almost as difficult to cure as other common habits. It was growing every year, and if a doctor refused to give patients more medicine they changed their doctor.

Honey Market Prospects in Great Britain

THE Acting Trade Commissioner for Canada has been investigating the market prospects for honey in Great Britain, and has written a lengthy and valuable report on the subject, published in the "Canadian Intelligence Journal" (October 29). He finds that the annual consumption of honey in this country is small—only $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per person being a liberal estimate. This quantity is, of course, capable of expansion, but as honey is regarded as a luxury here, some stimulus must be used in order to make it more popular.

IMPORTS

Despite the negligible *per capita* consumption, an analysis of the trade returns for the years immediately preceding the war up to the present indicate a gradual though steady increase in imports. This is omitting the war years, when, under the impetus of a sugar shortage, the 1914 figures had swollen nearly fourteenfold by 1918. For each of the six years from 1909 to 1914 the average quantity imported was slightly in excess of 28,000 cwt. After the abnormal war years it fell from 53,000 cwt. in 1920 to 24,900 cwt. in 1921. From this point it climbed to its post-war peak of 76,500 cwt. in 1925, but with the coal strike and the attendant disruption of business, dropped to 64,100 cwt. in 1926. The comparative statistics for the last three years with both quantities and values and the principal countries of origin, in the present order of importance by the quantities supplied, are as follow:—

	1924		1925		1926	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United States	16,700	46,900	18,800	57,700	15,500	42,500
Brit. W. Ind.	16,600	43,500	17,400	44,300	12,300	28,800
New Zealand	10,200	31,600	15,000	48,100	11,700	32,700
Canada ..	3,900	12,200	3,200	12,900	4,800	15,900
Cuba ..	5,900	17,100	5,400	14,800	4,500	12,800
Chile ..	10,300	25,400	4,600	12,400	3,100	5,800
Haiti ..	1,000	—	1,000	2,800	2,600	5,900
San Domingo	1,800	4,000	6,400	14,600	3,100	7,700
Other countries	6,800	21,200	4,700	14,400	6,500	18,200
Total ..	73,200	201,900	76,500	220,000	64,100	170,300

In studying these figures, it should be borne in mind that they represent gross imports and that Great Britain, in her capacity as middleman, would re-export a certain portion of her gross imports. In 1924 these re-exports amounted to 11,800 cwt., in 1925 to 8,200 cwt., and in 1926 to 3,300 cwt. The prices compared with the quantities will in each case give an indication of the comparative values of the honeys from different countries of origin.

CANADIAN HONEY

Although followed by a close second by the Netherlands, Great Britain offers the best overseas market for Canadian honey. According to the Canadian trade returns, the exports to this country amounted to 482,899 lb., valued at \$58,705, during the fiscal year 1926, while for the succeeding period it is probable that these figures were considerably exceeded. At the present time, also, distributors of Canadian honey report that business is good, so that when the statistics for 1927 and 1928 are available they will show a considerable upward trend. In modes of packing Canadian producers have adopted a method which, while unique in England, promises to become highly successful. That is, the use of the branded tin of 1-lb., $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and 5-lb. capacity. The British consumer has for long been used to having his foodstuffs, such as fruit, vegetables, and honey, packed in glass jars, where it is possible for him to see what he is purchasing. During the war many inferior articles were sold in tins, and as a result, after the war there was a restrengthened demand for glass containers. Now, however, the tins have been generally accepted for fruits and vegetables, and with time and education the public will become used to them as receptacles for honey. With the cost of the tin lower than that of the glass jar, this should be a not unimportant factor in increasing sales. A peculiarity of the British market is that in the great majority of cases,

when the consumer purchases honey, he does not know its origin. It is generally simply labelled "Honey," and there is no method of telling whether it has come from a local apiary or from California or Chile. The Canadian branded honey is one of the few exceptions to this rule, and the producers have shown their wisdom by not shipping entirely in bulk, whereby their honey would lose its identity and be sold in various nameless containers.

If all Canadian honey destined for the retail trade in Great Britain was packed in standard branded containers at the apiary, so that it reached the consumer without having gone through any repacking or relabelling, the trade in the Canadian product would take a big step forward. This is assuming that strict attention is paid to quality and uniformity of grading.

HOME PRODUCTION

There are no accurate statistics of the production of honey in Great Britain. All that can be said is that it is small and probably does not succeed in supplying one quarter of the demand. The industry is loosely organised and receives some technical and other assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture and similar bodies. Many of the producers sell direct to the consumers, while others deal direct with the retailer. Generally speaking, English honey is not handled by the middleman. It is invariably packed in small jars and price is comparable with the better-class imports. The exception is heather honey, the aristocrat of the honey world, which retails at, roughly, twice as much as the ordinary varieties.

IMPORTS FROM OTHER EMPIRE COUNTRIES

In addition to Canada, two Empire countries which supply the largest share of Great Britain's imports are New Zealand and Jamaica. In 1926 these two countries contributed well over one-third of the total, while Australia followed with a very small quantity, being valued at £1,000.

The New Zealand product shares with Canada the distinction of preserving its origin up to the time of its sale, being described as "New Zealand honey." It is a competitor of the Canadian in price and quality, and the industry is controlled by a board on which both the producers and the Government are represented. Great attention is paid to quality and grading, and the product is packed in small glass containers. In all there are nearly a dozen different grades. From 60 to 70 per cent. of the imports are dealt with in this way, while the remainder is disposed of in bulk. New Zealand honey has been prominent in all Empire Marketing Board displays and exhibitions of recent date, and with the industry in that country gradually expanding, it must be realised that competition from this source will gradually increase as time goes on. Jamaican honey (says the report) is inferior in quality to either the Canadian or New Zealand honeys, but it retails at a correspondingly lower figure. It is usually shipped on consignment to the English market in casks of about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. These are often dirty and in bad shape, which reacts on the reputation of Jamaican honey. It is repacked for retail sale, principally in small earthenware jars, and little attention is paid to the uniformity of the contents. With improvement in quality and better methods of marketing, Jamaican honey would be more strongly competitive than now. At present it caters to a lower class of trade.

Australian honey is another Empire honey which has recently made its appearance on the market. It is put up in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and 1-lb. crocks and 7-lb. and 14-lb. tins. Importations are as yet infinitesimal, but it is being strongly pushed in connection with the campaign which is being waged to buy Empire products, and as a result of this it is not improbable that business will increase considerably. Irish honey does not enter the market in large quantities, and in price and quality is comparable with domestic supplies.

IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

A glance at the foregoing table will show that the United States is the largest single purveyor of foreign honey imported into Great Britain. The bulk

of this comes from California, packed in 60-lb. tins in cases. The quality is good, and it commands a high price. After importation in bulk, it is repacked into glass jars of various sizes and loses its identity. It is stated that what is actually Californian honey is not infrequently retailed as English honey. Sales are usually made on a firm basis, a c.i.f. price U.K. port being quoted. Cuba, Chile and Hayti follow the United States in order of importance as additional foreign sources of supply. Shipments are entirely in bulk. The honey is of a darker colour and stronger flavour than that produced in more temperate climes. It sells at a lower price than the Canadian, American and New Zealand honey.

PRICES

The prices of honeys coming from countries where there is a central selling organisation remain, on the London market, remarkably steady despite the ups and downs of successive good and bad seasons. On the other hand, the price of honey from the West Indies fluctuates much more violently. This is because the individual producers there deal direct with the importers and there is no machinery to steady the market. There is a certain comb-honey class of consumer in the United Kingdom which prefers honey in the comb, largely because they believe that strained honey is always adulterated. To meet this demand, small quantities of comb honey have been imported from the United States, Canada, and the Irish Free State. Owing to the higher price, however, it is unlikely that the trade in comb honey will ever be important.

TO INCREASE THE MARKET

With the Western Provinces looming up as potential sources of supply, it is not unlikely that there will be additional supplies of Canadian honey available for export in the near future. The United Kingdom is without doubt the best market. Consumers are gradually being educated to use Empire products in preference to foreign ones. The class with the higher purchasing power in particular is gradually responding to this. Other things being equal, they will buy Empire honey in preference to foreign honey. This is assisting in the sale of the Canadian product, and it will do so more in the future.

In addition, this country is capable of consuming much larger quantities of honey than at present. A publicity campaign with attendant window displays and participation in various exhibitions would do much to bring this about. In conclusion, Canadian honey will do much better in this market if it is handled by a selling organisation, handling one or at most a small number of brands, backed by a system of standard and uniform grades. This can be assured by packing at the apiary in the same containers which will ultimately reach the final consumer, and in addition, the process of melting and repacking from bulk, which does not improve the honey, will thus be eliminated.

Gum Tragacanth

ACCORDING to a report of the Assistant American Trade Commissioner in Constantinople, the collection of gum tragacanth has long been an occupation of the rural inhabitants of the central Anatolian plateau, serving to supplement their activity as peasant farmers and herdsmen. In years when labour is plentiful, and at times when agricultural production is not particularly favourable, more attention is devoted to the collection of tragacanth, and its production accordingly shows an increase.

The method of collection of gum tragacanth is tedious and labour-consuming. A small incision is made at the base of the shrub, from which the juice exudes and solidifies. On the following day the solidified juice, or tragacanth, is collected and a second small incision made. This process is repeated on the third day for the last time. The gum derived from the first incision, known as "flori," is made up of clear white flakes and represents the best quality. The second incision produces a yellow gum of somewhat inferior quality, known as "biondo." The third incision produces the poorest

quality gum, of dark colour, known to the local trade as "sari." Tragacanth is collected in Anatolia during July and the first half of August. The quality produced is largely dependent upon climatic conditions during this period. If the weather is rainy when the incisions are made at the base of the stem, the gum is damaged by rain and dirt, and is of correspondingly inferior quality. On the other hand, if dry weather prevails, the gum is correspondingly clean and of superior quality.

After the flakes have been collected by the peasants, they are dried and packed in bags containing about 60 okes (1 oke = 2.8 lb.). Tragacanth is usually sold to a jobber in a near-by village, who is often the agent of a Constantinople or Smyrna exporter. It is then shipped to one of these two ports, through which practically all exports of Turkish tragacanth pass, for final grading and packing. The best grades for export are usually repacked in wooden cases holding approximately 120 kilos., while the inferior grades are repacked for export in bags holding 75 to 100 kilos. Tragacanth is graded locally for export, according to quality, as follows: Fiori, finest-quality white, clear flakes; white I and white II, somewhat inferior white flakes; biondo I and biondo II, best-quality clear, yellow flakes; sari I and sari II, dark yellow flakes; djalo, refuse and inferior flakes of all cuts; tchamourlou, earthy gum, which has been damaged by dirt and rain.

Estimates place the annual production of tragacanth in the Ottoman Empire during the years preceding the war at approximately 20,000 bags. Of this figure Anatolia produced at least 6,000 bags in an average year. The post-war output is still far behind the pre-war figure. According to the best available estimates, 2,000 bags were produced in Anatolia during 1925, while the 1926 output is reported as somewhat less. Present conservative estimates place the 1927 crop at 3,000 to 4,000 bags—a considerable increase over the annual production of the past few years. The drought which has prevailed over much of the central Anatolian plateau this summer, while damaging various agricultural crops, released a certain amount of labour and diverted attention to the collection of tragacanth. This year's crop should be clean and of good quality, as a result of the dry weather which prevailed during the collection period. It is believed that practically all of the Casarea production will now be sold through Constantinople, whereas it was formerly largely disposed of through Smyrna. Prices for all grades showed an advance during the winter and early spring months, owing to an unusual demand from Russia, which ordinarily covers its major needs from Persia. A declining tendency was evident during June, however, and it is believed that an additional decline will take place with the arrival of the new crop. At the present time the Constantinople transshipment trade in foreign-produced tragacanth is almost exclusively confined to occasional lots of Persian. Syrian tragacanth, which was frequently seen on the Constantinople market in the days of the Ottoman Empire, is now exported direct.

Jamaica's Produce

IN the course of the annual report of the Department of Agriculture of Jamaica for the year ended December 31, 1926, just issued, it is stated that *pimento* was a short crop and, in consequence, the price improved so as to bring nearly as much money as in 1925, when the crop was 50 per cent. greater. The manufacture of pimento-leaf oil is now in operation at three centres, and despite the low price now prevailing for eugenol there seems to be a margin of profit for the producers of pimento oil in Jamaica. The boom in *annatto* in 1925 collapsed and only about one-third as much was received from the crop of 1926. This is purely a small settler's crop, but the recent demand for annatto as a pure butter colouring appears to justify hopes that the demand will continue to be good. The *ginger* crop was good, and despite lower prices brought in over £71,000. A useful work in promoting good culture of ginger has been effected through a system of prizes provided by a firm who are large consumers of Jamaica ginger. The *citrus* industry shows some improvement. The crop of *orange* oil was only half that of the previous year, due to the drought in the first half of the year, which greatly reduced the crop of wild oranges. The trade in *logwood* is still depressed.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, November 24

BUSINESS continues of fair volume among pharmaceutical chemicals, with a number of minor alterations in prices. Calcium lactate is rather firmer. Ammonium bromide is easier from dealers, likewise caffeine and theobromine sodium salicylate. Phenacetin, salicylic acid and hexamine still meet with very keen competition. In crude drugs, cheaper prices are quoted for hydrastis both on spot and to arrive. Senega remains firm. Menthol is flat and cheaper forward. Moroccan fenugreek is firmer forward, otherwise seeds are quiet and unchanged. Male fern ext. is cheaper. Russian ergot is easier, but higher prices are asked for Spanish to arrive. Among the essential oils, cassia is scarce and dearer, lemon is higher in some directions and a sharp advance is noted in American spearmint. Cheaper quotations are made for juniper berry oil and American wormseed has declined. Business among industrial chemicals continues fairly satisfactory. Potassium salts meet with a better demand and sodium acetate is very firm. Formic acid and cream of tartar are a trifle easier. Sal ammoniac is steadier. Copper sulphate is fairly active for export. Quieter markets are reported in coal tar products, with carbolic acid crystals selling at about previous rates. Among the fixed oils business has been quieter, and the bulk of price changes favour buyers, cotton oils being the only exception. Acid oils, coconut, wood, linseed and turpentine are cheaper to buy. Groundnut, palm kernel, palm, soya and rape are all steady.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cassia oil	Calcium lactate	Acid oils	Formic acid
Cotton oils	Fenugreek seed	Ammon. brom.	Hydrastis
Ergot	(forward)	(sec. hands)	Male fern ext.
(Spanish c.i.f.)	Methyl	Caffeine	Menthol
Lemon oil	sulphonol	Coconut-oil	Resin
Rubber	Sal ammoniac	Ergot (Russ.)	Sodium salicyl.
Spearmint oil		Glucose	Theobromine
		Juniper berry	Turpentine
		oil	Wormseed oil
		Linseed oil	(Amer.)
		Wood oil	

The final Drug Auction of the year will be held next Thursday, December 1.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is quiet. Kobe No. 1 on the spot is 3s. 4d. per lb., and January-March shipment is 3s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f. Yokohama No. 1 is 3s. 1d. spot, and January-March shipment 2s. 9½d. c.i.f.

ALOES.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during July 1927 amounted to 82,265 lb. (£650), against 52,910 lb. (£393) in July 1926. During the seven months ended July 31, 1927, the exports were 480,195 lb. (£3,515), against 489,501 lb. (£3,786) for the corresponding period of 1926.

ANTIMONY is still dull, with Chinese regulus on the spot obtainable at £47 to £47 10s. per ton, while forward shipment is quoted £42 to £42 10s. English high-grade is £64 10s. to £65, and Chinese crude lacks interest, with spot delivery nominally £37.

BAYBERRY BARK is very scarce on the spot and to arrive 10d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

BICHU.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during July 1927 amounted to 14,504 lb. (£643), against 9,509 lb. (£428) in July 1926. During the seven months ended July 31, 1927, the exports were 112,319 lb. (£4,827), against 131,612 lb. (£6,119) for the corresponding period of 1926.

CADMIUM is well maintained, with prices for Anstralian ranging from 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb., according to quantity, and incoming supplies appear to be fairly well absorbed.

CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch for prompt shipment is steady at 37s. per cwt. c.i.f., and on the spot 38s. is quoted.

CASTORUM.—The annual auction of the Hudson's Bay Co. will be held on December 7, when about 1,600 lb. will be offered.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar continue quiet, spot offering at 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb., and January-March shipment at 7d. per lb. c.i.f. delivered weight. The landings in London during the week ending November 12 were 201, and the deliveries 83, leaving a stock of 9,748, against 8,181 in 1926, and 9,950 bales in 1925. From January 1 to November 19 the landings were 16,265, against 10,375 in 1926, and the deliveries 14,123, against 16,394 in 1926.

COD-LIVER OIL is quiet with c.i.f. offers at 160s. per barrel c.i.f. London for finest Norwegian non-freezing steam-refined oil.

BERGEN, November 14.—The market continues quiet. The price for non-freezing steam refined quality has been reduced to 165s. per barrel c.i.f. London, whereas unfiltered steam refined quality maintains its previous price.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white glucose (corn syrup) is easier at 20s. 6d. per cwt. for November, 20s. for December delivery, and 20s. per cwt. for January-April delivery, ex store, London, duty paid. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 14s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. American for prompt to November delivery is 14s. 9d. per cwt. net, December 14s. 4½d., and January-April delivery 14s. 1½d. per cwt. ex store London. Pearl starch is 14s. 3d. per cwt., November delivery 14s. 3d., December delivery is 13s. 10½d., and January-April 13s. 7½d. ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 19s. 6d. on the spot. American for November delivery is 19s. per cwt., December and January-April delivery 19s., ex store, London. Dutch dextrin is 22s. per cwt. for superior. American canary for November delivery is 18s. 3d., December 18s. 3d., and January-April delivery 18s. White, 18s. per cwt., ex store, London, for November and December, and January-April delivery 17s. 9d. Dutch farina is firm at 19s. per cwt. on the spot, and 18s. 4½d. per cwt. f.o.b.

DAMIANA LEAVES on the spot are offered at 1s. 4d. per lb. and to arrive at 1s. 3d. c.i.f.

DIGITALIS LEAVES are in short supply with offers to arrive at about 100s. per cwt. c.i.f.

ERGOT is easier, Russian offering to arrive at 3s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot 3s. 3d. is quoted. Spanish is dearer at from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. according to seller.

GLYCERIN.—Competition on the part of German makers continues very keen, with offers at about £86 per ton c.i.f. for chemically pure in tins and cases.

GUINEA GRAINS are in limited supply on the spot with an offer of 130s. per cwt.

HEN YOLK is slow of sale. Dried Chinese on the spot is 1s. 10½d., and November-December shipment is 1s. 10½d. per lb. c.i.f. Prime Chinese albumen on the spot is 2s. 6d., and November-December shipment 2s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. London.

HYDRASTIS is easier to come forward, offering at 16s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f., and the spot value has been adjusted to 18s. 6d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM.—Buying by home consumers is moderately active, and the current production of home makers is said to be satisfactorily absorbed. Small ingots and sticks are sold at 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., and powder at 5s. up to 6s. 3d. per lb., according to quality and quantity.

MALE FERN EXT. is cheaper at 4s. 10d. per lb. for 24 to 25 per cent. filicin, up to 5s. 1d. being quoted for small lots.

MENTHOL is dull, buyers showing a lack of interest. Sellers quote Kobayashi-Suzuki at 16s. per lb. on the spot; and for a parcel afloat 15s. 6d. is quoted landed terms ex wharf London, subject to arrival. October-December shipment is quoted at 13s. 9d., and January-March shipment at 13s. 7½d. per lb. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—The undertone is still firm, but the position is unchanged with sellers mostly quoting £23 per

bottle less the customary discount. The attitude of both Spanish and Italian shippers has been well maintained, their terms being about £22 to £22 2s. 6d. f.o.b. per bottle. It is reported that further business has been done in fair quantities for shipment to India and Japan direct from the Continent on the basis of about £22 7s. 6d. c.i.f. The American market is reported fully steady, with the New York price standing at \$128 per bottle duty paid.

OPIMUM is unchanged at 2s. 3d. per unit on the spot for usual Turkey druggists' quality.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 15.—During the past fortnight arrivals were as follows:—Druggists, 1,267; "softs," 167; and Malatia, 174 cases. Stocks totalled: Druggists', 1,189; "softs," 214; and Malatia, 166 cases. The corresponding stocks last year were 1,020, 137 and 349 cases respectively. Sales included 54 cases druggists' at £123.75 to £130½, two cases "softs" at £130, and seven cases Malatia at £129-29½ per ore. Sterling has declined to 910 piastres. A part of the sales made was for America, and it seems that Japan is also in the market. As previously stated, the opium market is more influenced by sales of mohair than by any other cause. There is less activity in opium after the big deal in about 10,000 bales of mohair in the last ten days, which corresponds to about £150,000. On the other hand, the banks are less unreasonable, as they have received instructions from the Government to give credit to a large number of dealers holding opium stocks, this being due to representations made by the Association of Mohair and Opium Merchants.

PEPPER has been quiet throughout, but Lampong closes firmer. Fair black Singapore closes at 1s. 4d. per lb. on the spot; sellers of October-December shipment quote 1s. 3½d., and January-March 1s. 4d. c.i.f. Lampong is 1s. 4½d. spot. Sales to arrive comprise: October-December at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d., and January-March at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. c.i.f. Teli-cherry is 1s. 4½d. spot, and January-March shipment 155s. Aleppo is 1s. 4½d. spot and 154s. c.i.f. for January-March shipment. White Muntok is easier at 1s. 11½d. per lb. on the spot; sales to arrive include January-March at 1s. 11d. c.i.f. and sellers.

PIMENTO is steady at 8½d. per lb. on the spot, and for November-December shipment 69s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted.

RUBBER is much dearer on the week, and has improved fully 1d. per lb. There has certainly been more activity displayed than for a considerable time past, and the forward positions have increased even more. Buying seems general, America, of course, being the chief purchasers, and the cables from Singapore denote considerable firmness in the East. The quantity of rubber bought on spot and afloat during the past week must be very considerable. In spite of this, in view of the heavy arrivals, there is a further increase in stocks of 349 tons on the week. The London stock now stands at 69,850 tons, against 44,553 tons at the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.):—No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and December, 1s. 7½d.; January-March, 1s. 7½d.; April-June, 1s. 8d. per lb.

SEEDS.—The market continues unchanged while business remains quiet. ANISE: Spanish is 50s. per cwt., and Russian 30s.; Levant is 33s. 6d. CANARY remains neglected; Mazagan is 14s. 3d.; Larache, 14s. 6d.; Saffi, 13s. 3d. per cwt. spot. CUMIN: Maltese is 55s. to 57s. 6d. per cwt., and Morocco is firm at 58s. 6d. CORIANDER: Morocco is 34s. to 35s. FENUGREEK: Morocco is 16s. to 16s. 6d. spot, although the forward price is firmer and quoted at 16s. 10½d. c.i.f. HEMP: Manchurian is 16s. 6d., and Chilean 17s. LINSEED.—Mazagan is 19s. spot, and 18s. 9d. c.i.f. is quoted forward. MUSTARD: English is 29s. per cwt. on the spot.

SENEGA remains firm, spot sellers quoting from 5s. 7d. to 5s. 8d. per lb.

SHELLAC, after being steady, closes easier, usual standard TN orange quality offering at 250s. per cwt.; fine orange is 265s. to 330s., pure button 307s. 6d. and AC cakey 250s. to 255s. per cwt. To arrive, the sales include TN for October-November shipment at 220s. per cwt. c.i.f., also November-December and December-January at 215s. to 212s. 6d. c.i.f. Sales for delivery include December at 242s. to 244s. to 240s., and March at 223s. to 217s. 6d. per cwt.

VANILLA.—At auction on Wednesday 108 tins Madagascar offered and sold at steady prices, comprising fair firsts 5 to 6½ in., 7s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; seconds, 3½ to 6 in., 4s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; splits, 4s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.; dry ditto, 4s.; and mouldy, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb. Twelve tins Java sold, including firsts, 4½ to 7 in., 5s. to 6s. 6d. and mouldy, 2s. 6d.

WAX (VEGETABLE) has been in better demand of late. The spot price is 85s. per cwt., and November-December or December-January shipment 83s. per cwt. c.i.f.

Essential Oils

THE principal price changes of the week are found in cassia oil, which is scarce and dearer, lemon oil and American spearmint. Juniper berry is slightly easier and a further decline has taken place in wormseed oil.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is quiet and unchanged at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb. Leads are unchanged at 2s. 2½d. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT on the spot is steady at from 22s. to 22s. 6d. per lb. for 37 to 38 l.a. Prompt shipment is 22s. c.i.f. and new crop 21s. to 21s. 6d. c.i.f.

CASSIA.—Spot supplies of standard quality 80 to 85 c.a. are extremely scarce, and holders are asking 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. for limited supplies. As further arrivals are taking place of oil adulterated with alcohol (*C. & D.*, November 12, p. 613) the spot scarcity may become acute.

CEDARLEAF.—Spot supplies are offered at 5s. per lb. in large drums and 5s. 3d. in cases. For shipment 4s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is unchanged at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. For shipment 1s. 3½d. c.i.f. is asked. Java oil is quoted at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. spot and 1s. 6¾d. to 1s. 7d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—English distillers quote from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb., which is steady.

EUCALYPTUS.—Australian oil, 70 to 75 cineol, is selling on the spot at 1s. 11½d. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is slow of sale and spot is about steady at 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per lb. For Algerian 11s. 6d. is the nominal value.

JUNIPER BERRY is rather easier for B.P. oil, with spot sellers at from 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. per lb.

LEMON.—The firm position is fully maintained, forward offers being made at 6s. 11d. to 7s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. for prompt shipment and from 6s. 2d. to 6s. 6d. c.i.f. for January-March. On the spot 7s. appears to be the general quotation, although it may still be obtained at 6s. 9d. in some directions.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is firm at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 4½d. per lb. in large drums on the spot, and to arrive at 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 3d. c.i.f.

LIME.—West Indian distilled is steady at 27s. 6d. per lb. for finest qualities, at which sales are reported, but there are sellers of other grades at less.

ORANGE.—For Sicilian sweet 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb. on the spot or c.i.f. to arrive is quoted.

PATCHOULI.—Penang oil, usual quality, is quoted on the spot at 32s. 6d. per lb. or a shade less.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is rather neglected, but quotations are firmer in some directions at from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. as to brand. On the spot, from 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. is quoted, with sales thereat. Japanese dementholised Kobayashi-Suzuki is flat at 6s. 4½d. on the spot and 5s. 6d. c.i.f. for October-December and January-March.

ROSEWOOD (BOIS DE ROSE).—Usual Cayenne quality is slow of sale at from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Offers have been made of Brazilian quality at 6s. 6d. c.i.f. without attracting much interest. On the spot 7s. is quoted.

SASSAFRAS.—American on the spot is steady at from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

SPEARMINT.—A further advance is reported in American, from 18s. 9d. to 20s. per lb. c.i.f. being asked. Moderate spot supplies have been quoted at from 18s. 6d. to 19s.

WORMSEED (CHENOPodium).—American has again declined to come forward, with current offers at from

12s. 3d. to 13s. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot supplies are now obtainable at from 13s. 9d. to 14s., although up to 14s. 9d. has recently been reported paid.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period November 16 to 22 (inclusive):—Anise, star (Ch.), 10 pkgs.; bergamot (It.), 19 cs.; caraway (Holl.), 5 cs.; citronella (Jv.), 26 dm., (Cit.), 6 dm.; copaiba (U.S.), 6 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 120 cs., 3 dm.; fennel (Ger.), 2 cs.; genanium (Jp.), 2 dm., (Fr.), 16 dm.; lavender (Fr.), 16 cs.; lemon (It.), 6 cs.; lemongrass (Br. Ind.), 12 dm.; lime (B.W.I.), 16 cs.; orange (B.W.I.), 20 cs., (It) 6 cs.; patchouli (Straits), 4 cs.; peppermint (It.) 7 cs., (Jp.) 65 cs., (Ger.) 1 cs., (U.S.) 5 cs.; sandalwood (Aust.), 36 cs.; sassafras (U.S.), 1 dm.; spearmint (U.S.), 5 cs.; spruce (U.S.), 1 cs.; wormseed (U.S.), 6 cs.; undescribed (Fr.) 1 3cs., (Ger.) 1 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A NUMBER of minor alterations in prices are recorded this week, but they do not affect the general steadiness of the market. Business continues of fair volume.

ACETANILIDE continues to be offered on spot from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder; business is limited.

AMIDOL is quoted at from 7s. 6d. to 9s. per lb. as to quantity.

AMIDOPYRIN is being cut rather badly in some instances, and any important business would not be at more than 8s. 3d. per lb.; smaller lots from 8s. 4d. per lb.

ASPIRIN continues very steady, a fair volume of business being done, with home makers in a good position; quoted from 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., according to quantity.

ATROPINE SULPHATE is quoted by makers at 9s. per oz.

BARBITONE is quoted from 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; prices are inclined to move up to the higher figure in due course.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) meets with a steady business, with prices unchanged; quantities from 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d.; smaller lots, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. Continental, p.f.f.c., 3s. spot.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Up to the time of writing there has been no further advance, but rumours of such a movement in the near future are common.

BORIC ACID.—British makers' prices showing a reduction of £4 per ton for all qualities were given in last week's report; there is no further change to report.

BROMIDES.—There has been a slight cut in dealers' prices for ammonium, otherwise the market is substantially unchanged; business has been moderately good; dealers quote: Ammonium, from 1s. 1½d. to 2s.; potassium, B.P., crystals, 1s. 8½d.; granular, 1s. 8d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. for large quantities. British makers' prices unchanged: Ammonium, 2s. 2d.; potassium, B.P., crystals, 1s. 9½d.; granular, 1s. 9d.; sodium, B.P., 2s. per lb., in two-cwt. lots; 1d. per lb. less for ton lots, carriage paid in U.K.

CAFFEINE is again slightly easier in some quarters from dealers, pure crystals offering from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 4d.; citrate, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is rather firmer, and it is fully 1s. 1½d. per lb., and forward prices are somewhere near 1s. 2d. per lb. for small lots.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is selling at quoted prices; duty-paid crystals is 3s. 3d. to 3s. 5d. per lb. as to quantity.

CITRIC ACID.—Business has been of little account, but supplies seem to be in strong hands, and the price is now quite steady at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for foreign B.P. crystals.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is steady but quiet; quoted from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. in demijohns.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is well maintained at about 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is steady, with a fair business; dealers quote from 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Business is moving in good volume, with some keen competition from one quarter when important business is about; quoted from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE.—Prices are steady, although rather quieter conditions have prevailed on the market; quoted from 3s. to 3s. 2d. per lb.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) is bright, with dealers' prices steady; quoted from 2s. 6d. per lb.; pale technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £43 per ton, ex store.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues to meet with a small business, and except for large quantities the price would be from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL is rather firmer, and there is not much offering under about 8s. 11d. to 9s. per lb. The price forward is fully 9s.

METOL is quoted at from 9s. to 11s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

MILK SUGAR.—Dealers' prices for B.P. finest Dutch continue at 58s. to 60s. per cwt., in cases, as to quantity.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is steady, with a normal business being done; quoted by dealers from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE shows no change at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. in carboys; in bottles, from 1s. 3d. per lb.

PHENACETIN is finding a very good business, with dealers' prices steady from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7½d. per lb., according to quantity; competition is still very keen, even for small lots.

PHENAZONE is unchanged, with dealers quoting 4s. per lb. for large lots and 4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. for smaller parcels; business fair.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is steady, although business is of no great size; quoted from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10d. per lb., according to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Buyers are waiting for relief from Key Industry duty, which is expected any day now; quoted on spot at 6½d. per lb., in drums ex store.

RESORCIN is also more or less suspended from actual business pending exemption from import duty, dealers quoting from 3s. 9d. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID has met with a little business, and prices, except for ton lots, are about 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

SALOL.—There is no further change in controlled prices; two-cwt. lots, crystals, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 3½d. per lb.; slightly more for small lots; powder, 1d. per lb. more for all quantities.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) remains firm; dealers offer foreign powder round about 1s. 7d. per lb., as to quantity.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is offered by dealers from 7s. 10d. to 8s. per lb.; business slack.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Dealers' prices continue unchanged; ordinary quality, crystals, 1s. 8d.; powder, 1s. 7d. per lb., in quantities.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) is unchanged and has been distinctly quiet; quoted at about 1s. 2½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for foreign.

TERPIN HYDRATE remains slack at from about 1s. 6d. per lb.

TERPINEOL is quoted at 1s. 6d. per lb.

THEOBROMINE.—Theobromine sodium salicylate is cheaper from dealers, who offer at 5s. 3d. per lb.; the pure alkaloid is 8s. per lb.

THYMOL is meeting with a small business; quoted prices remain at about 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb.

VANILLIN (100 per cent. from cloves) is now generally offered at about 16s. per lb. for small lots, and slightly less for any quantity.

Among the chemicals which have paid Key Industry duty during the period November 1 to 12 inclusive are the following:—Acetic acid, £859; acetic anhydride, £150; acetyl-salicylic acid, £350; argyrol, £466; butyl alcohol, £4,996; cellulose acetate, £866; coumarin, £236; isopropyl alcohol, £457; potassium iodide, £303; sodium benzoate, £116; strychnine, £544; strychnine sulphate, £132; vanillin, £573; undescribed chemicals, £7,653.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, November 23.

BUSINESS continues on fairly satisfactory lines, while the general tone of the market continues steady in most directions. Chlorates are still in poor demand. Potash salts are in better call, and sodium acetate is very firm, with spot supplies short. Formic acid is easier.

ACETIC ACID continues very steady, and dealers are doing normal business: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent.

pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £57 per ton, ex store.

ACETONE is bright, with prices maintained: B.G.S., in drums, £59 to £62 per ton, ex store.

ALUM is not meeting with much demand: spot parcels of lump are offered at about £8 10s. per ton, in casks; cheaper for quantities to come forward.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS).—Spot business has been negligible at from 9d. to 11d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid; fair inquiry for contract business.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE continues to move in good volume, with dealers' price for grey galvanising attractive at about £22 per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper for contracts.

ARSENIC has not been active, but there is a steady regular business doing in fair-sized lots for white Cornish, with agents generally asking £18 5s., and occasionally £18 10s., f.o.r. mines. Mexican high-grade is mentioned at £18 5s., c.i.f., with not much interest.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There is a fair demand for export, and the tone is steady, with the larger makers quoting about £24 10s. per ton, f.o.b., for casks, less 5 per cent. Terms to home consumers vary from about £25 to £25 10s.

CREAM OF TARTAR is a shade easier again, with ton or more lots at about 92s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent.; smaller parcels, from 93s. 6d. Market has been sluggish.

FORMALDEHYDE is now very steady, and there has been a good business transacted: 40 per cent. by volume, £38 per ton, in casks, ex store.

FORMIC ACID is slightly cheaper owing to keen competition: 85 per cent., in carboys, £45 12s. 6d. per ton, ex store, for quantities.

GLAUBER'S SALT remains quiet, with spot parcels of commercial quoted at about £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags, ex store; cheaper prices for quantities to come forward.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is moving on spot in small lots, with the price of first class 99 to 100 per cent. about 12s. per gallon, in drums; slightly less for quantities on contract.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate is steady, with a limited sale on spot: brown, £40; white, £42 per ton, in casks, ex store; red lead, imported, £27 15s., c.i.f. London; white lead, imported, dry, £27 17s. 6d.; ground in oil, £23 7s. 6d., c.i.f. London.

OXALIC ACID continues in good request at £30 per ton, ex wharf; small spot parcels, 3½d. per lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC has been in slightly better inquiry, with Convention prices steady: spot, 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £30 10s. per ton, in drums, ex store; 15 tons or more, £28 15s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is meeting with about average business, with dealers' prices unchanged: 90 to 92 per cent., £25: 96 to 98 per cent., £27 per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper for contracts.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is slow of sale: Dealers offer quantities of powder to come forward at 2½d. per lb., ex wharf; small spot parcels, from 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is steady, although business seems of little importance: dealers quote commercial quality from 5½d. per lb., in two-cwt. drums, ex store.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN is bright at from 6½d. to 7d. per lb., in casks, ex store.

SAL AMMONIAC is steadier, and there has been plenty of inquiry: dog-tooth crystals, £28 10s.; medium, £27 10s.; fine white crystals, £18 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

SODIUM ACETATE is fully maintained at last week's figure of £19 10s. per ton, for spot; supplies are scarce, and the market firm.

SODIUM CHLORATE continues very dull, with dealers offering quantities of powder at 2½d. per lb., ex wharf, to arrive; spot lots, from 3d. per lb.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Dealers' quoted prices are unchanged, market quiet: pea crystals, in one-cwt. kegs, £15 2s. 6d. to £15 5s. per ton; commercial quality, £9 10s. per ton, ex store. British makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 5s. per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE is easy on a quiet market as quoted in London: 95 per cent., £11 7s. 6d.; 96 per cent. refined, £11 15s. per ton, f.o.r. docks.

SODIUM NITRITE is moving in small quantities on a steady market: 100 per cent. basis, £19 7s. 6d. per ton, and 20s. per cwt., docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSIAN is bright at 4½d. to 4½d. per lb., in casks, ex store.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is unchanged: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £11 2s. 6d.; broken, £12 2s. 6d. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

SULPHUR.—There is a fairly active demand either for crude or refined. Crude ranges from £6 5s. to £6 7s. 6d.,

and refined £12 for Sicilian flowers, £12 for refined ground, and £10 15s. for roll, all c.i.f. to arrive.

UREA shows no change, and market is quiet: technical, 9d.; chemically pure, 10½d. per lb., ex store.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Rather quieter markets are reported, but there has been little change in prices. Pitch is unchanged, but not so firm, and cresylic acid is also unchanged. ANILINE OIL continues steady at 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is unchanged at 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL is very steady on a bright market from 10d. per lb., carriage paid. CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS.—A fair business is passing at previous rates, and, generally speaking, prices are round about 8d. per lb. for 39° to 40° C. ice crystals, according to quantity and position. CRESYLIC ACID.—There is no change in the position. The market remains firm, with the future tendency maintained. CREOSOTE OIL continues in good demand, with prices very steady: ex works, 8½d.; f.o.b., 9d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. NAPHTHALENE is steady, and dealers are doing fair business: imported flakes and balls, £17 per ton, in cases, ex wharf. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is steady but quiet: small lots, £46 per ton, in drums, ex store. PYRIDINE remains easy as quoted at 5s. 6d. per gallon, f.o.b. TOLUOL remains quiet at unchanged quoted rates: commercial 90's, 1s. 7d.; pure, 1s. 10d. per gallon, at works. XYLOL is very flat: commercial, about 1s. 8d.; pure, 2s. 4d. per gallon, at works. PITCH.—Business has been slower, and the tone is not so firm: quoted rates are unchanged at about 89s. to 89s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

RATHER quieter markets are reported, and, with the exception of cotton oils, prices for most materials show a decline. American turpentine remains at cheap rates with an easier market. ACID OILS have been quieter and prices are easier for some kinds: coconut and/or palm kernel, 36s.; groundnut, 35s.; soya, 28s. spot. CASTOR is unchanged and dull; pharmaceutical, 51s. 6d.; first pressings, 45s. 6d.; second pressings, 44s. 6d. per cwt. spot in barrels in not less than one-ton lots. Coconut is quieter and prices have weakened: deodorised, spot, 48s. 6d.; Ceylon, 42s. c.i.f.; Cochua, 60s. c.i.f., nominal. COTTON.—All grades show a good advance with the market firm and active: deodorised, 48s.; common edible, 46s.; soapmaking, 44s.; crude, 40s. 6d. spot. GROUNDNUT is quiet but fairly steady: deodorised, spot, 52s.; crude Oriental, 47s. c.i.f. OLIVE.—B.P. is quoted at 7s. 8d. per gallon in barrels c.i.f. to arrive. PALM KERNEL continues very steady; deodorised, 46s. 6d.; crude, 41s. 6d. spot. PALM is fairly steady with values showing little movement; business has been a little better, but is still slow; Lagos, 35s. 6d.; softs, 34s. 9d.; mediums, 34s. 3d.; hards, 34s. 6d.; bleached, 37s. 6d. spot. RAPE is quiet but steady; refined, 48s.; crude, 46s. spot. SOYA continues steady but quiet; deodorised, 42s.; crude, 38s. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked) is easier, and is now irregular and quiet; on spot, 29s. 9d.; November, 28s. 6d.; December, 28s. 4½d.; January-April, 29s. 7½d.; May-August, 30s. 3d. Boiled oil, 34s. 3d.; Hull, on spot, 30s.; December, 30s. 1½d.; January-April, 30s. 1½d.; May-August, 30s. 4½d. TURPENTINE has had narrow fluctuations, the London market on Wednesday evening closing easier at 34s. 9d. per cwt.; December, 34s. 9d.; and January-April, 36s. Deliveries for last week were 1,964 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 106,614 barrels, compared with 97,965 barrels the same period last year. Stocks were returned at 48,839 barrels, against 34,585 barrels the same date last year. With the quantities afloat amounting to 9,700 barrels the total London visible supply was returned at 58,539 barrels, against 39,334 barrels the same date last year. RESIN.—There was not a great deal of business passing and prices are easier; sellers on American account quoted as follows: B to M 16s., N 18s. 6d., W.G. 22s., and W.W. 24s. 1½d. Spot terms were 9d. above these figures. Further offers of French are being made, including W.W. at 21s., and the spot price after this is 22s. ex wharf. Low and medium grades are very little under American in price. There seems to be a little more confidence about market prospects. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels on spot is easier on a slow market at 78s. per cwt.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—The majority of products in this section remain quiet, and in some cases quoted prices are rather weak. BENZOL continues unchanged and quiet: crude 65's, about 11d.; standard motor, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.; pure, about 1s. 8½d. per gallon, ex works in tank wagons. FUEL OIL remains dull and unchanged: 950 gravity, £4; 890 gravity, £4 10s. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE.—Wax continues to be offered on a quiet market at 2d. to 4d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is quoted at the lower price of £16 per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port. PARAFFIN

OILS.—Prices are unchanged throughout; business is normal. American standard white, 1s.; water white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free. Roumanian white kerosene, 6d. to 6½d. ex tank; 6½d. buyer's barrels filled free, and 10½d. per gallon barrels free, ex wharf. American water white, 6½d. to 7d., 7½d., and 11d. per gallon respectively. WHITE OILS meet with a fair business with prices steady; special No. 1, £24 2s. 6d.; No. 1, £23 5s.; No. 3 half-white, £20 10s.; No. 4 half-white, £15 5s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS.—Business is still slow and prices cheap: 90 to 160, 10½d. to 11d.; heavy, 90 to 190, 10½d. to 11d. per gallon, naked at works, in large quantities. PETROLEUM JELLIES.—Prices are easy and market dull: white to snow white, £39 to £52; amber and yellow, £17 10s. to £22 7s. 6d.; dark stiff green, about £12 per ton, barrels free, ex wharf London. LUBRICATING OILS.—Prices for shipment and on spot are steady. Spot: pales, £10 to £22 10s.; reds, £11 15s. to £22; dark cylinders, £12 to £29; filtered cylinders, £19 to £34 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf London. Lower prices for tank lots. SOLUBLE OIL AND CUTTING COMPOUNDS, £20 to £23 per ton net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL, £14 5s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., barrels free, ex wharf.

Bulgarian Rose Oil Exports

ACCORDING to the returns published by the General-Direction of Statistics, exports of rose oil from Bulgaria during the month of July 1927 totalled 316 kilos, valued at 24,184,172 levas, consigned to the following countries: Great Britain, 13 kilos; Germany, 38 kilos; United States, 19 kilos; France, 244 kilos; other countries two kilos. During the first seven months of the present year the total exports of rose oil from Bulgaria amounted to 1,589 kilos, valued at 123,255,272 levas.

U.S. Imports of Essential Oils

DURING the month of August the United States imported 6,934 lb. bergamot oil, valued at \$43,522, derived from: Italy 4,950 lb., U.K. 27 lb., France 1,957 lb. Citronella and lemongrass oil imports were 90,741 lb. (\$29,406), of which 29,852 lb. was from Java, 60,184 lb. from Ceylon, 505 lb. from Canada. Lavender and spike oil imports were 17,612 lb. (\$43,747), of which France supplied 12,980 lb. and Spain 4,030 lb. Lemon oil imports were 21,123 lb. (\$35,391), of which Italy sent 20,590 lb. and the Netherlands 500 lb. Orange oil imports were 9,664 lb. (\$38,995), of which Italy supplied 5,700 lb. and Jamaica 2,300 lb. All other imports of essential oils (free) were 361,507 lb. (\$171,554), and of dutiable essential oils the imports were 29,385 lb., valued at \$30,790.

Italian Citrate Production

ACCORDING to information received by the U.S. Department of Commerce from their consul at Palermo, the prospect that the production of citrate of lime in Italy would not reach 5,000 tons has been fully confirmed. The latest statistical data issued by the Camera Agrumaria gives the following figures:—

	Kilos
Stocks on hand November 30, 1926 ...	10,837,756
Season's production to June 30, 1927 ...	4,735,991
Total ...	15,623,747
Delivered to June 30, 1927 ...	2,682,450
Stocks in warehouses, June 30, 1927 ...	12,941,297
Sold and not delivered ...	2,805,550
Unsold stocks, June 30, 1927 ...	10,135,747
Sold to June 30, 1927 ...	5,488,000
Delivered ...	2,682,450
To be delivered ...	2,805,550

This season's sales, which amounted to 5,486 tons, exceeded the production of 4,735 tons by 752 tons. It will be seen that the maximum stocks of citrate which existed November 30, 1926, amounting to 16,000 tons, has now been reduced to 10,135 tons at a cost to the Camera Agrumaria of only about 3,000 lire per ton.

Ceylon Citronella Oil

ABOUT 36,386 acres in Ceylon are devoted to the growth of citronella grass, and whatever small acreage is under cultivation with lemongrass is believed to be incorporated in this figure. Both citronella oil and lemongrass oil grow in ordinary soil, but thrive best in a moist, hot atmosphere. The cutting of the grass and the yield are largely dependent upon rainfall. Cutting may be done four times a year, but the average is generally three, and in dry years only two cuttings are possible. Distillation is carried on throughout the year, but in the dry months, from February to April, there is a marked slowing up of operations and occasionally

a complete shutdown. Adulteration has unfavourably affected the reputation of the product. Total exports of citronella and lemongrass oils for the past ten years are as follow:—

Year	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Year	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.
1917 ...	1,197,507	1,173,164	1922 ...	1,269,889	1,633,242
1918 ...	1,030,167	875,060	1923 ...	1,121,271	2,130,283
1919 ...	992,850	896,245	1924 ...	1,433,381	2,941,291
1920 ...	1,022,809	1,141,523	1925 ...	1,415,639	2,259,465
1921 ...	1,160,555	1,093,817	1926 ...	1,431,351	1,774,326

Although lemongrass oil is included, these figures are made up almost entirely of citronella oil.

U.S. Chemical Imports

THE following figures relate to the imports of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and industrial chemicals into the United States for the months of August 1926 and 1927, and for the eight months ending August 1926 and 1927:—

	August, 1926	August, 1927	Eight months ended	
			August, 1926	August, 1927
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations:				
Quinine sulphate oz.	155,820	100,825	932,600	1,333,312
All other quinines and other alkaloids and salts oz.	36,941	194,600	755,159	843,253
Menthol .. lb.	16,984	19,620	364,611	244,147
Antitoxins, serums, vaccines, etc., and blistering insects	—	—	—	—
All other preparations, n.e.s.* lb.	212,953	245,817	1,850,658	2,364,585
Industrial chemicals:				
Acids and anhydrides, arsenic:				
White .. lb.	1,269,567	2,209,977	12,186,189	19,223,067
Citric .. lb.	15,120	—	103,264	108,304
Formic .. lb.	76,573	131,373	1,518,129	2,243,451
Oxalic .. lb.	38,089	145,121	1,002,334	1,424,437
Sulphuric (oil of vitriol) lb.	4,691,486	1,882,760	41,820,985	24,814,592
Tartaric .. lb.	209,092	174,496	1,184,688	1,994,835
All other { lb.	452	6,585	1,631,252	112,282
Alcohols including fusel oil ..	882,410	1,143,485	7,210,443	8,488,816
Ammonium compounds, n.e.s.: Chloride (muriate) lb.	—	—	—	—
Nitrate .. lb.	958,261	757,148	8,046,061	10,006,295
All other .. lb.	623,616	871,633	4,964,958	7,905,285
Barium compounds lb.	47,307	50,310	648,249	1,463,336
Calcium carbide lb.	1,332,801	640,794	20,252,396	9,639,225
Cobalt oxide lb.	904,986	52,000	11,684,884	3,937,672
Copper sulphate lb.	5,000	13,050	224,476	225,875
Bleaching powder, lb.	—	46,237	1,624,926	883,167
Citrate of lime lb.	146,634	123,740	2,334,893	1,952,670
Glycerin:	272,788	—	3,371,409	166,305
Crude .. lb.	4,240,017	2,036,247	19,834,018	10,233,367
Refined .. lb.	1,467,333	803,866	5,730,711	5,574,975
Iodine, crude lb.	17,652	89,273	473,486	634,565
Magnesium compounds .. lb.	2,157,873	2,457,746	18,428,400	15,056,897
Potassium compounds, n.e.s.: Cyanide .. lb.	12,180	2,536	88,383	62,737
Carbonate .. lb.	751,556	1,158,790	8,090,137	9,122,051
Hydroxide .. lb.	559,458	1,273,523	8,528,693	10,172,508
Nitrate, crude, ton	—	116	6,152	3,636
Bitartrate, crude, argols .. lb.	1,850,736	4,142,385	15,982,239	14,555,687
Cream of tartar, lb.	11,200	5,600	158,508	195,919
Chlorate and perchlorate .. lb.	764,153	1,042,791	8,061,455	8,688,573
Other potassium compounds, n.e.s., lb.	540,396	902,759	7,414,441	6,359,852
Sodium compounds, n.e.s.: Cyanide .. lb.	2,476,190	2,727,468	21,975,938	22,894,507
Ferrocyanide lb.	33,471	226,921	669,882	1,400,395
Nitrite .. lb.	26,846	11,014	1,717,580	211,277
All other .. lb.	2,051,040	—	14,020,681	—
Radium salts and radioactive substances .. gr.	42	17	118	84

* Not elsewhere specified.

The value of the imports of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations imported during August, 1926, was \$2,395,392, against \$2,641,339 in August, 1927, and for the eight months ended August, 1926, the value was \$18,614,840, against \$19,473,146 for 1927.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

A Pharmacist's Handicap

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Ferris (*C. & D.*, November 12, p. 618), nothing could be simpler in theory. One sees a hairdresser or other unqualified trader selling cantharidine hair lotion; one reports the case to headquarters, the man is summoned, is fined, and the abuse is stopped. But in practice it does not work. And the reason why it does not is to be found in your issue of November 19 (p. 652), in the letter of "Caledonia," who explains succinctly what happens when one does report these cases. The same thing would happen with regard to chlorodyne or paregoric lozenges; nobody seems to be certain as to what chlorodyne really is, so no action is likely to be taken in these cases, lest we raise the awkward question of defining the meaning of that word. The same stumbling-block has arisen every time in the history of pharmacy and has stultified all our efforts to improve our position, namely, the spirit of compromise. Even at our own meetings, where the proceedings are more or less private, we come up against the same barrier. Take the discussions on the "four points"; at one meeting which I attended at that time the chairman had learned his lesson so well that when any speaker attempted any criticism or wished to propose an amendment he was up directly with such phrases as "it is inadvisable at the present time," "this is an inopportune moment," "we should be careful not to do this in case," etc., so that I left wondering what on earth the meeting had been called for, as it was all so cut and dried that we could do nothing at all. But so long as we adhere to this policy of compromise, so long shall we have to put up with these constant infringements of our rights; the motto "Nothing venture, nothing have" is as true now as ever it was, and until we adopt it we shall be no better off.—Faithfully yours,

VENTURER (21/11).

A Doctor's Tribute

SIR,—If the doctor who said that the chemist who dispensed the medicine for the insured person was worthy of a higher remuneration than the doctor who prescribed it had in mind the average run of treatment which the insured person receives, I have no doubt that he was quite correct. It requires no particularly high degree of skill, when a man tells you he has a cough, to write the words "Mist. tussis" on a printed form, but it is an entirely different matter to translate those two words into a bottle of medicine so accurately compounded as to satisfy the requirements of the appointed analyst. Looking at it in this light, there can be no question which of the two workers deserves the higher fee. But surely, to an impartial observer, it would appear to amount to a national disgrace that an empire of such a magnitude should rely on the charity of a small body of hard-working pharmacists to ensure the solvency of the fund whereby it provides medicines for its employees, especially after those employees and their employers have subscribed their portion of the money. I feel tempted at times, when faced with the dissatisfied type of Insurance customer who expects the script dispensed in two minutes and tells one that the chemists are making a fortune at it, to tell such a person that, on the contrary, I am making him a donation of twopence. I believe that the greater number of insured persons, having the usual Englishman's liking for fair play, would be very indignant if they knew that they were accepting the chemist's money. I agree that in many instances we spoil our own pitch by charging prices for private work which show little better percentage than tariff rates; there are always among us men who seem to have such a poor appreciation of the value of their own skill that they do not consider it worth while adding on to the cost of a prescription, and so we are continually getting in-

stances, of which many have appeared in your correspondence columns, of customers complaining that they have had the medicine dispensed elsewhere at a much lower rate. With such a comprehensive price list in front of them as the one you provide us with, there is no excuse for any pharmacist not being able quickly to ascertain the correct charge for any prescription which may be presented to him.—Yours truly,

PRISYSTEM (22/11).

The "Chemists' Central Fund"

SIR,—The "drug fund" has ceased to exist: the "chemists' central fund" has taken its place. Different terms have been fixed for almost every year since the pharmaceutical service for insured persons was established in 1913. The last contract ran for three years, and now from August 1927 a further modification has been made. The terms adopted are to remain in force for six years, from January 1927, unless chemists' representatives take steps to terminate the contract earlier. The final distribution of the chemists' fund is to be made as soon as possible after the expiration of each year. In connection with this alteration, it was evidently thought that there was a risk of some chemists resigning from the panel at the commencement of the new contract, when the accounts were likely to be discontinued, and joining again when payment in full was restored. The new regulations contain a clause which provides that the Minister, on the recommendation of the Pharmaceutical Distribution Committee, may direct the Insurance Committee to withhold a portion (not exceeding one-tenth) of the chemists' fund for any year, and to divide this reserved portion among those contractors who have been continuously on the Committee's list of persons supplying drugs or appliances for the whole of the preceding year, or for any other period of time which may be specified. These, in substance, are the arrangements which obtain as chemists enter upon a new period of service. There is something about these proposals strikingly similar to those which were made at the commencement of medical benefit. Then the drug fund, conceived without any adequate realisation of the claims it would have to meet, and born in those visionary days of 1909 and 1910, when ninpence was easily obtainable for fourpence, was accompanied by its ill-starred birth-brother, the discounting clause, which, after a brief but troubled existence, passed away in 1915. Now, in 1927, although the scene changes, the characters appear to be very much the same, for, as the chemists' fund comes upon the stage to replace the drug fund, side by side with it we see that other pharmaceutical twin, the discounting clause, masquerading now, however, in the guise of the collective responsibility clause (24c). An impartial observer may well be surprised that chemists should have allowed themselves to be saddled in 1927 with conditions similar to those against which they revolted in 1915.—Yours, etc.,

TRIVOCAL (14/11).

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

An Incompatible Mixture

SIR,—Although the spt. æther. nit. in the following mixture was neutralised with potas. bicarb., darkening occurred:—

Sodii iodidi ...	...	...	...	3j.
Sodii salicyl. ...	...	...	...	3iij.
Spt. æther. nit. ...	...	...	...	3vj.
Aq. ...	...	...	ad	3xij.

Kindly explain the best method of dealing with this prescription.—Yours faithfully,

McL. (16/11).

[The incompatibility between the iodide and the spirit of nitrous ether is overcome by neutralising the spirit, but the mixture develops a brown colour owing to the action of the spirit of nitrous ether on the sodium salicylate. This action appears to take place more slowly in a neutral medium, but if the solution is made alkaline the discoloration of the salicylate ordinarily caused by alkali develops. The prescriber should be informed of the incompatibility.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

F. & Co. (26/10).—COLOURING GINGER WINE.—Bismark brown G and chrysamine R are harmless aniline dyes used for giving a brown colour to edibles (see *C. & D.*, 1924, II, 438). Caramel is the best colouring matter for ginger wine essence, but appearance greatly depends on the nature of the caramel used.

T. (28/10).—A lotion consisting of solution of lead subacetate, salicylic acid and milk is certainly strange, since it is grossly incompatible. The only antiseptic we can suggest would be trikresol or some similar substance.

J. S. S. (31/10).—BOILER SCALE REMOVER.—The preparations generally used as boiler scale removers are such astringents as spent sumach, a waste product of the tannery, catechu gruffs or cutch, but there is some risk of pieces of these being carried over with the steam and blocking the pipes. Tribasic sodium phosphate has been recommended as a preventive of scale, but it is preferable, where possible, to soften the water before filling the boiler.

M. D. & Co. (31/10).—TRUSS FITTING. — There is a chapter in "Diseases and Remedies" (*C. & D.* Office, 5s. 3d. post free), giving details such as chemists often require regarding surgical and medical appliances. Another book is Woods' "Application of Trusses to Herniæ" (Matthews Bros., London, W.C., 1s.).

D. B. (1/11).—RECTIFYING ALTERNATING CURRENT.—The electrolyte used in alternating current rectifiers is a saturated solution of pure ammonium phosphate, borax or sodium bicarbonate, the first-named being the only one in general use. Ammonium molybdate has also been suggested but the cost is prohibitive.

G. A. W. (4/11).—LEATHER DYEING PROCESS.—There is no "best proportion" for mixing pyrogallic acid and sulphate of iron for dyeing leather. The articles to be dyed should be given alternate coatings with solutions of these chemicals, as in this way the dye is formed in the leather. It is customary to remove the grease from the leather by means of a benzine bath, and then to brush on the leather a mordant, such as a solution of bichromate of potash, before applying the dye liquor.

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

Appreciations

A subscription to the *C. & D.* certainly helps a man to earn a taxable income; it has helped me to earn one.—*H.* (21/11).

For many years, so many that I have lost count, the *C. & D.* has been anticipated every Friday morning, and in countless ways it has been an inspiration, and a very practical help in times of need and of doubt. It has always proved a wise counsellor, and not the least regret in relinquishing the activities of upwards of half a century is that this companion of strenuous years must also share a like break in old associations.—*A. M. S.* (10/11).

Companies' Assistants

"Xrayser III" says he has often thought that the qualified persons upon whom the limited companies are dependent ought to combine in some way to make their influence felt. There are, probably a score or two men who may remember an abortive effort, a generation or so ago, at a combine or union. From my own recollection of this, it was a very mild and harmless affair. As a fact, men do discuss one with the other, and then with the departmental managers, and so on, and things get done somehow. As to "influence felt," what exactly will this mean? If of policy it would, I imagine, be of no weight.—*Senusex* (26/10).

Legal Queries

G. F. C. (1/11).—Qualified chemists keeping a stall in a market place are maintaining an open-air shop and must comply with the law (exhibition of certificate and poison regulations) in every respect. No stamped articles could be sold as the licence is not transferable.

L. H. L. (1/11).—You may supply poisons wholesale and not break the law so far as you are concerned, but an unqualified person who vends them retail is liable to a penalty. How far you are implicated by selling to them and knowing that they are for re-sale it is difficult to say until a Court decision has been taken.

I. O. U. (12/11) is employed as manager by a limited company by which he is owed £100, arrears of wages. What is the best course to pursue to get full security for this money? Would it suffice to obtain an I.O.U. from the company? [If the company is unable to pay its employees their wages it does not seem likely that any satisfactory security will be forthcoming. Only by a debenture or other charge could "I.O.U." hope to be made reasonably secure. An I.O.U. gives no security at all; it is merely useful as evidence of indebtedness. A promissory note is more valuable as it is possible to sue upon it.]

S. S. (15/11) holds £500 worth of ordinary shares in a private limited company that is managed and controlled by two directors. At the time he bought the shares he was promised, verbally, 10 per cent. interest on his money; but, so far, he has received nothing, as the directors increase their own salaries each year as the business progresses, and that absorbs all the profits. Has "S. S." any remedy? [Assuming that the directors are acting strictly within the powers conferred upon them by the articles of association, it does not seem that "S. S." has any redress. Had he received a written guarantee as to the return he would receive on his money, the directors might be held liable under it. We advise "S. S." to consult a solicitor, who can inspect the articles and decide whether anything can be done.]

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," November 15, 1877.

Cultivation of Ipecacuanha

The cultivation here and elsewhere of medicinal plants was always a favourite theme with the late Daniel Hanbury. He pointed out the injury done to commerce and to medicine by a wasteful method of collection; and he showed also the marked improvement that might, and had, sometimes been effected by intelligent culture. Amongst other plants, his attention was directed to ipecacuanha on account of its enormous increase in value, due either to the extirpation of the plant from old habitats, or from its being a monopoly in the hands of a few holders. The idea was not abandoned. It was naturally thought that ipecacuanha, belonging as it did to the *Cinchonaceæ*, might flourish under similar conditions to the cinchonas. Indeed, it was a fair inference that if one exotic plant growing in a wild state might be successfully introduced into British India, the cephaelis ipecacuanha might be transferred from Brazil and also cultivated in India, where it was in large demand. Accordingly it was tried in Calcutta, Madras, and in Trinidad (West Indies). Ten years ago the enterprise was not hopeful, neither was the first introduction of cinchona; but while the latter has since proved successful, the cultivation of ipecacuanha has turned out a failure. Dr. King, of the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, has just sent in his annual report, in which special allusion is made to the introduction of foreign economic plants. The ipecacuanha plant has been distributed to Ceylon, Singapore, Burmah, and the Andamans; and it appears that it is unsuited for general cultivation in India. The first reason given is the peculiarly slow growth of the plant—the European planters are only temporary settlers and not colonists, and consequently they are not likely to be interested in crops which yield slow returns. Secondly, the plant has "an insignificant and straggling appearance," by no means in its favour or calculated to kindle any enthusiasm in its behalf. Lastly, the winter season is too cold for the tropical character of the plant, and as a commercial speculation it does not pay.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Mercurials, Sales of Poisonous.—There is a definite mention of mercury salts which are poisonous in the Poisons Schedule. Corrosive sublimate is in Part I; preparations fall in Part II. Mercuric iodide, mercuric sulphocyanide, all mercury oxides and ammoniated mercury are within Part II. Any sales of preparations of these articles must show on the label the amount of mercurial salt present.

Mercuric Chloride as Poison.—This salt is specified in Part I of the Poisons Schedule. The term is used as a simple salt, and it is one of the problems of the Schedule what proportion of diluent or admixture of other substances removes it from Part I and makes it a preparation within Part II. Only a Court of Appeal could give a binding decision. Usually, it is placed in Part I so long as inert diluents are used which by their amount could only trivially affect its potency. Death is reported to have occurred after taking from 3 to 10 grains. It combines with albumen, which is consequently a natural antidote. In cases of poisoning wash out the stomach with plenty of albumen water. Secondary remedies, warmth and stimulants.

Mercury is obtained by roasting cinnabar, deposits of which are found at Almaden (Spain), Idria (Austria), and at New Idria (California). It is imported in screw-stoppered wrought-iron bottles containing 75 lb. Mercury is a silver-white liquid, solidifying at $-33.8^{\circ}\text{C}.$, and boiling at $357^{\circ}\text{C}.$ It has a specific gravity of 13.595 at $0^{\circ}\text{C}.$ Impure mercury does not flow freely on glass, but leaves tails behind. Mechanical impurities may be removed by squeezing through chamois leather, preferably after pouring into dilute nitric acid. For filling thermometers (etc.), mercury is purified by redistillation. Mercury is used in the extraction of gold and silver ores, and in the manufacture of vermilion and fulminates. In medicine finely divided or "killed" mercury comprises the therapeutic agent in mercury ointment, mercury pill, grey oil, and hydrargyrum cum creta.

Mercury Compounds.—Mercurous and mercuric oxides and salts find many uses in medicine, mainly as antiseptics or anti-syphilitics. Yellow mercuric oxide (HgO) is used chiefly as an ingredient of eye ointments. Black oxide of mercury (Hg_2O) is prepared extemporaneously as black wash (Lotio Hyd. Nig.). Red oxide of mercury (HgO) is the red precipitate usually supplied as levigated powder for trituration with paraffin ointment for use as a parasiticide. Mercuric chloride (HgCl_2) is the poisonous corrosive sublimate used in solutions of 1 in 1,000 to 1 in 10,000 as a surgical antiseptic. Mercurous chloride (HgCl) is calomel. Black mercuric sulphide (HgS), known as Ethiop's mineral, and red mercuric sulphide (vermilion) are now seldom used medicinally. Ammoniated mercury or white precipitate (NH_2HgCl) is employed in ointment form for pediculi and skin diseases. Mercury oleate is also used in eczema.

Mercury Zinc Cyanide (Lister's salt) and ammonio-mercuric chloride (sal alembroth) are favourite antiseptic agents for impregnating medicated dressings (tinted pink and blue respectively). Mercuric iodide or biniodide of mercury (HgI_2) is ordinarily supplied in tablet form for the extemporaneous preparation of antiseptic lotions (strength usually 1 in 5,000 or 1 in 10,000). It is also a component of Donovan's solution (liq. arsen. et hydrarg. ioidid.), often prescribed in syphilis. Mercury nitrate is the active ingredient in citrine ointment (ung. hydrarg. nit.). Organic mercury salts used in medicine include mercury salicylate, mercury succinimide, and mercury tannate. Mercury can be

administered orally in solution or in the insoluble state (usually in pill form), but the tendency to purgation causes absorption to be irregular. Injections of water soluble compounds (mercury benzoate) or insoluble suspensions (metallic mercury or calomel) avoid gastric disturbance and permit quicker saturation of the body with mercury. Owing to cumulative effects the periods of treatment are alternated with rests to avoid chronic mercury poisoning (mouth lesions, nephritis, etc.). The modes of exhibiting mercury are many and probably more varied than those of any other therapeutic agent.

Mescal Button.—Under this name the tops of one or more species of small plants belonging to the *Cactaceae* and to the section *Echinocactae* and the genus *Anhalonium* were introduced into medicinal use in 1837 by D. Briggs of Dallas in Texas under this name, the curious appearance of the drug naturally giving rise to the name used in the United States. In Mexico it is known as pellote or peyote. It is found in barren rocky soil in the valley of the Rio Grande in Mexico in somewhat inaccessible places. It grows only to the height of about half an inch above the surface of the ground. The green, fleshy convex head, about one to two c.m. high, and five to six c.m. in diameter, is the part that is cut off and dried. The underground portion of the plant is shaped like a carrot. The species named *A. Lewini* was investigated by D. Lewin of Berlin at the instigation of Parke Davis & Co. (Therap. Gaz., 1888, pp. 231-237), who extracted an alkaloid which seemed to possess properties like those of strychnine. But the results obtained by different workers indicate that more than one species is used under the name of mescal button or pellote. Other investigators have found that the action of mescal button resembles that of cannabis indica in causing the loss of sense of time and space, and sometimes of smell, also a feeling of double personality, but differs in causing wakefulness. A remarkable property of the drug is also to produce vision of brilliant-coloured objects and designs, which pass before the eyes like the changes in a kaleidoscope. It seems probable that the mescal buttons are identical with the sacred mushroom of the Aztecs. Several alkaloids have been obtained from the drug, which is evidently one possessing remarkable physiological properties. The two best known of these are anhalonine and mescaline. Martindale states that the peculiar visual hallucinations are due to mescaline. A second species, known to be sold under the name of mescal button, is *Anhalonium Williamsii*, from which pelletine was obtained by Heffter (Y.B. of Ph., 1835, p. 49). The characters of both species are given in the "Pharm. Journ.," December 11, 1897, p. 520, and in Ber. der Deutsch. chem. Ges. xxvii. pp. 2975-9. An account of the alkaloids and their chemical separation may be found in Y.B. of Ph., 1900 (p. 44).

Metal Fittings.—There are various kinds of metal fittings available for use in the chemist's shop and window, in the way of brackets, stands, and pedestals, for use with or without plate-glass shelving. They have, to a large extent, replaced wooden display accessories, and have the advantage of being lighter and less conspicuous in the window. Metal display fittings are generally obtainable in suites, comprising anything from half a dozen to twenty units, the most popular type of suite being one consisting of bronze-metal pedestals with oval glass shelves fitted on the top. Seven of these at varying heights provide excellent facilities for a reasonably representative display in the window of average size. Nickel-plated fittings can be obtained if it is specially desired to make a bright show in the window; but a disadvantage about these is that they require cleaning frequently, as they quickly become tarnished. If he uses these bright fittings, the retail chemist should keep a chamois leather in a convenient position so that they can be rubbed up every time he changes his display, and every week or so he should have them thoroughly cleaned with metal polish. The bronze-metal stands do not tarnish or rust, but they are kept in better condition if they are rubbed over occasionally with an oily rag and finished off with a dry polishing cloth. Many of the metal display stands available are made adjustable to varying heights by means of telescopic stems. With other types the height at which the shelves are fixed can be varied by adjustable shelf clips or brackets. Metal

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fittings can also be obtained for clipping on to existing shelf fittings, which make it possible to extend the display space available without necessarily disarranging the displays. Specially constructed display stands with either a bronze-metal or nickel-plated finish are also produced for the display of individual lines, such as tooth-brushes, handbags, cutlery, silverware, bottled products, carded goods, and so on.

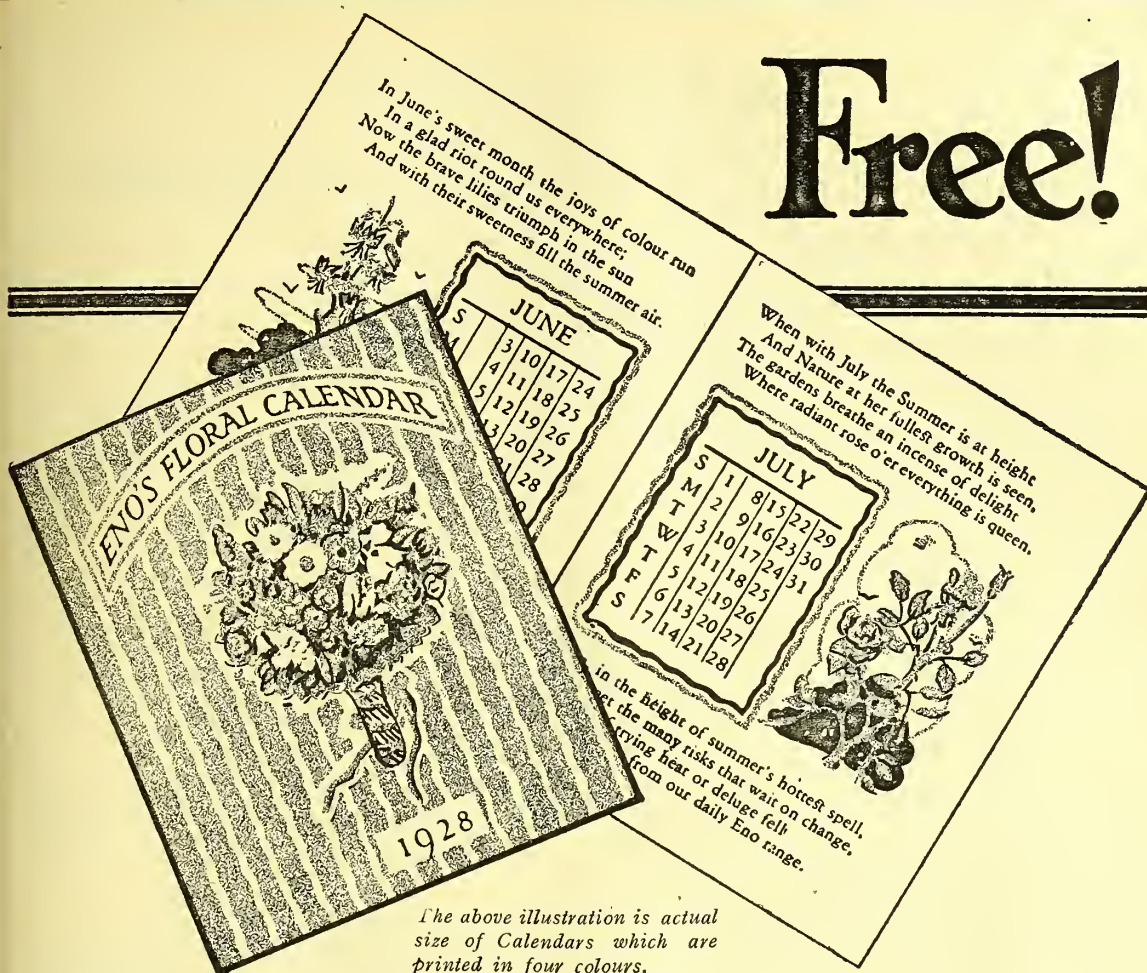
Methylated Spirits: Regulations.—The conditions under which methylated spirits may be sold depend upon which of the four following kinds of spirits is in question: (1) Mineralised methylated spirits, which are composed of 90 parts by volume of spirits, $9\frac{1}{2}$ parts by volume of approved wood naphtha, and one-half of one part of approved crude pyridine, and to every 100 gallons of the mixture thus formed there has been added three-eighths of one gallon of mineral naphtha or petroleum oil, and not less than one-fortieth of an ounce of powdered aniline dye (methylviolet), (2) Industrial methylated spirits, composed of 95 parts by volume of spirits and five parts by volume of approved wood naphtha. (3) Industrial methylated spirits (pyridinised), composed of 95 parts by volume of spirits and five parts by volume of approved wood naphtha, and having added to every 100 parts of the volume thus formed one-half part of approved crude pyridine. (4) Power methylated spirits, in which there have been mixed with spirits of the appropriate strength (not less than 66 o.p.), not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their bulk of wood naphtha, one-half per cent. of crude pyridine, and not less than 5 per cent. of benzol, and to every 1,000 gallons of the mixture thus formed there has been added $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of eosin (yellow shade), and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of "spirit red 3." The dyes and the other denaturing substances used must first have been approved by the Government chemist. The primary source of supply of all methylated spirits is the methylator, who is either a licensed distiller or rectifier who has been authorised by the Commissioners to methylate, or a person who holds a methylator's licence. In the case of methylated spirits other than power spirits, the methylator may sell and supply not less than five bulk gallons to a licensed retailer or an authorised user who produces an official requisition, which is required to be sent direct to the methylator by the person to whom the spirits are to be sent. The methylated spirits are required to be accompanied by a permit, and the quantity must not exceed that named in the requisition by more than 10 per cent. Books of requisitions for obtaining these supplies are furnished by the proper officer of Customs and Excise to all retailers, persons authorised to use and methylators. In the case of power methylated spirits not less than 1,000 gallons may be delivered at one time upon requisition under bond to a duly authorised methylator or user for the purpose of being mixed with petrol, benzol, or other approved substance, for use in the generation of mechanical power. If, however, the power methylated spirits before being delivered from the premises of the methylator have been mixed with not less than 25 per cent. of denatured ether or have had added to them under official supervision not less than 25 per cent. of their volume of petrol, benzol, or some other approved substance, they may be sold and delivered without restriction to any one for the purpose of generating mechanical power.

Retailing.—Mineralised methylated spirits are the spirits ordinarily sold and used by the holder of a methylated spirit retailer's licence; but the Commissioners may grant to a retailer permission to use industrial methylated spirits, in which case he can receive that variety also for the authorised purpose for which he is to use it. The retailer's licence can be obtained in Great Britain on application to the Excise; but in Northern Ireland it can be granted only to a person who holds a certificate of fitness granted by a court of summary jurisdiction, and renewable annually. Supplies of the spirits are obtained on requisition from a methylator, or, unless where the retailer is also a user, from another retailer. If obtained from another retailer, the quantity is not to exceed four gallons at one time. And a retailer

must not receive nor have in his possession for sale at any time more than 200 gallons of the spirits, nor must he sell nor have in his possession for sale methylated spirits to which essential oil or other flavouring matter has been added, or any methylated spirits other than mineralised methylated spirits, except in the case of chemists authorised to sell surgical spirit. A retailer is not allowed to sell more than four gallons at any one time to one person, nor may he sell at all on Sundays, nor in Northern Ireland to anyone under eighteen years of age. The Commissioners may require a retailer to keep an account of his purchases and sales of the spirits in a form prescribed, and this account must be open at all times to the inspection of an officer of Customs and Excise.

Industrial Spirits.—Industrial methylated spirits and industrial methylated spirits (pyridinised) may be obtained from an authorised methylator by a person who has the Board's authority to receive the spirits for use in some art or manufacture. The spirits, which are obtained on requisition, can be used only for the purpose for which their use is expressly allowed. The maximum quantity likely to be required in the year is fixed by the grant of the permission, and users are required to furnish annually a return of the quantity of spirits used for each authorised purpose. There was 4,025,435 bulk gallons of industrial methylated spirits used in the year ended March 31, 1927, of which 304,778 was of the pyridinised variety. Special privileges have been granted by Statutory Order, dated December 7, 1925, to chemists and druggists in respect of the purchase and sale of industrial methylated spirits. Any duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, and any person who can lawfully retail poisons under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, may obtain permission from the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to receive, have in his possession for sale and sell industrial methylated spirits for medical and surgical purposes other than internal use as a medicine and for veterinary purposes, subject to the following conditions: (a) The spirits or spirituous preparations must be supplied on a written order or prescription, dated and signed either by a duly qualified medical practitioner or a dentist for use as a lotion, or in sterilising instruments, or by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon for application to the skin of animals or as a steriliser. In either case not more than one imperial pint of spirits is to be supplied at any one time to any one person. (b) The order must state the quantity of spirits required and the purpose for which the spirits are intended to be used, which must be a use permitted by the regulations. (c) It must bear the name and address of the person to whom the spirits are to be supplied, and must not be more than seven days old. (d) A fresh order is required for every supply of spirits alone, but spirituous preparations may be dispensed more than once without a fresh prescription. (e) The order or prescription must be copied into the prescription-book with the patient's or animal owner's name and address, and the name and address of the medical practitioner, dentist, or veterinary surgeon. (f) When industrial methylated spirits are supplied on an order, the vessel in which they are supplied should have a label bearing the name and address of the vendor with the words "Methylated spirits." "For external use only, for medical, surgical or veterinary purposes." (g) On every delivery of spirits or spirituous preparation, the particulars of the quantity sold must be recorded in a book kept for the entry of receipts and sales of the spirits, and this book must be open to inspection by any officer of Customs and Excise. No methylated spirit retailer's licence is required to permit of sales of this kind, and, by a departmental concession, one duly authorised chemist may obtain up to one gallon of the spirits from another. Finish, which is defined as "any mixture of methylated spirits and gum resin in which the proportion of gum resin in actual solution is not less than three ounces, and not more than sixteen ounces in each gallon of the mixture," is not allowed to be made for sale from industrial methylated spirits.

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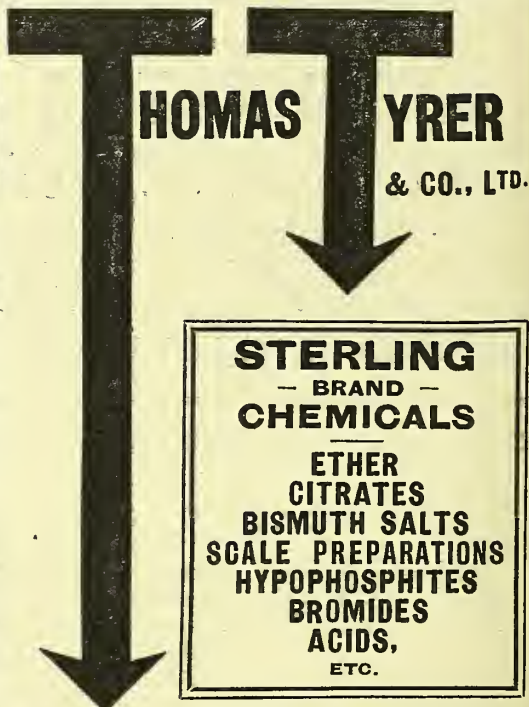
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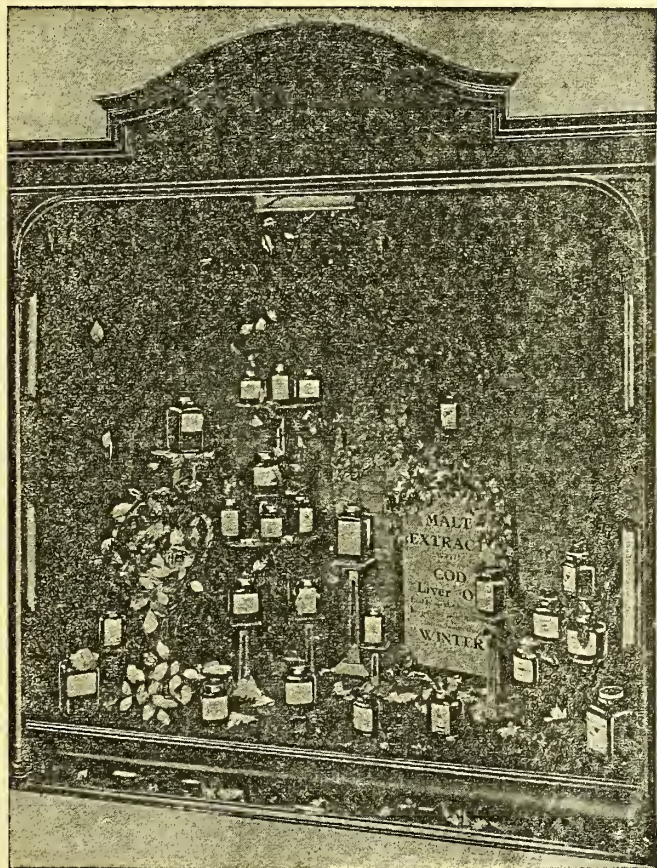
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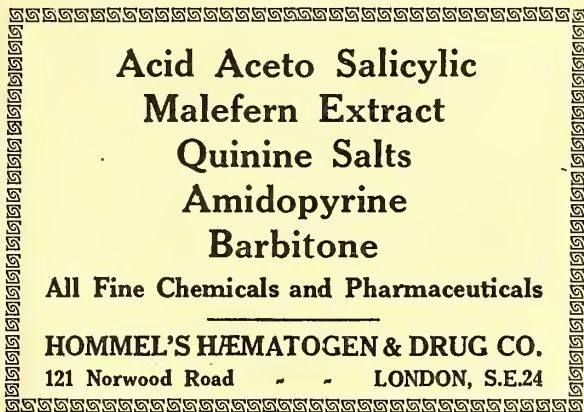
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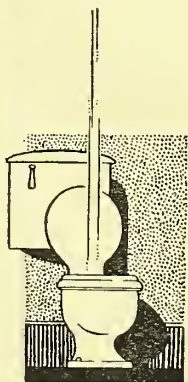
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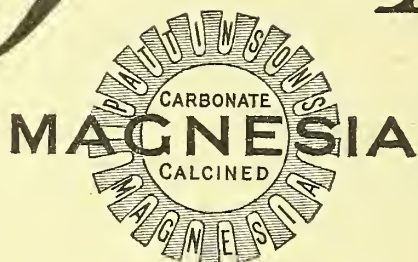
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TRANSPULMIN (HOMBURG)

A sterile solution of basic quinine and camphor in ethereal oils. Provides the first painless method of injecting quinine in the treatment of

BRONCHITIS PNEUMONIA BRONCHIECTASIS

Especially useful for the prevention and treatment of pulmonary complications in Influenza, and in the treatment of Asthma.

It has been found, in hospital practice, that TRANSPULMIN gives more relief in long-standing cases of Emphysema than any other form of treatment.

In ampoules of 1.2 c.c. and bottles of 25 c.c.

Literature is available on all "HOMBURG" preparations from

E. H. SPICER & CO. LTD. 72 WIGMORE STREET
LONDON, W.1.

DR. BOW'S LINIMENT.



Special Terms for Window Space.

RETAIL 3/-

The Gothic window and the name "DR. BOW'S LINIMENT" are Registered Trade Marks and appear on every bottle. Anyone using the name or any similar name is liable to be proceeded against.

The above label in Blue appears on outside wrapping.

DR. BOW'S LINIMENT, Ltd.

Orders to 34 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Registered Office—3, 4 & 5 Queen St., Cheapside, London, E.C.4

BLADDER WEAKNESS, KIDNEY TROUBLES, Etc.

PARKERS

FLUID

REMEDY

ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

Attractively Packed. Easily Handled.

Quickly Sold. Well Advertised.

Large Profits.

DON'T MISS SALES. Full details from—

PARKERS REMEDY, Ltd., Mersey Bldgs., Liverpool.

THE HUNTER EMULSOR

Any firm engaged in manufacturing
Fluids difficult to emulsify apply to

PERRY & HOPE, Ltd. NITSHILL, nr.
GLASGOW,

for prices and particulars of above wonderful machine.

FREEMAN'S Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and BEST. Extensively used throughout the world since 1844.

Best for the Public—Best for YOU—all-ways.
DOES NOT REQUIRE CUSTOMER'S SIGNATURE.

Cable Address: "Chlorodyne, London."



'Vitality Pips'

A wonderfully efficient Tonic. Especially prescribed.

P.A.T.A. Retail Prices 1/3 and 3/-

YOUR PROFIT 33% ON COST.

A Packet on the counter is a real money magnet.

NIGROIDS for the Throat and Voice

Registered Trade Mark.

Sold in tins 4½d. and 1/6 each.

WHOLESALE TERMS ON APPLICATION

Sole Makers: **FERRIS & CO. LIMITED, BRISTOL**



QUINPHOS

THE GREAT TONIC

(Regd.)

**THE PROPRIETARY THAT
GIVES A GOOD PROFIT**

The Specimen Bonus Orders given below are also described as 25/-, £3 and £5 lots. If not otherwise instructed, we send the suitable proportion of liquid and tablets.

SPECIMEN BONUS ORDERS



No. 1				£	s.	d.
1 doz.	1/3 "Quinphos"	...	...	0	11	6
1 "	3/- "	...	...	0	13	9
1 "	1/3 "	Bonus	...	...	...	...
5% 1 month				£1	5	3
				0	1	3
				£1	4	0

Sells for				£	s.	d.
1 doz.	1/3 "Quinphos"	...	...	0	15	0
1 "	3/- "	...	...	0	18	0
1 "	1/3 "	Bonus	...	0	3	9
5% 1 month				£1	16	9

Outlay	....	....	£1	4	0
Profit	....	...	12	9	

34.7%

No. 2				£	s.	d.
3 doz.	1/3 "Quinphos"	@ 11/6	...	1	14	6
1 "	3/- "	@ 27/6	...	1	7	6
1 "	1/3 "	Bonus	...	...	...	...
5% 1 month				£3	2	0
				0	3	2
				£2	18	10

Sells for				£	s.	d.
3 doz.	1/3 "Quinphos"	...	...	2	5	0
1 "	3/- "	...	...	1	16	0
1 "	1/3 "	Bonus	...	0	11	3
5% 1 month				£4	12	3

Outlay	....	....	£2	18	10
Profit	....	....	£1	13	5

36%

No. 3				£	s.	d.
4 doz.	1/3 "Quinphos"	@ 11/6	...	2	6	0
1 1/2 "	3/- "	@ 27/6	...	2	1	3
1 1/2 "	5/- "	@ 48/-	...	0	12	0
1 1/2 "	1/3 "	Bonus	...	...	...	...
5% 1 month				£4	19	3
				0	5	0
				£4	14	3

Sells for				£	s.	d.
4 doz.	1/3 "Quinphos"	...	...	3	0	0
1 1/2 "	3/- "	...	...	2	14	0
1 1/2 "	5/- "	...	...	0	15	0
1 1/2 "	1/3 "	Bonus	...	0	18	9
5% 1 month				£7	7	9

Outlay	....	....	£4	14	3
Profit	....	....	£2	13	6

36%

SOLE MAKERS:

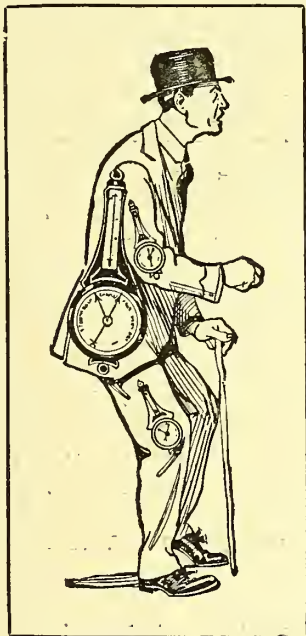
THOMPSON & CAPPER, LTD.

Manesty Buildings, College Lane, LIVERPOOL.

Telegrams: "SANITAS, LIVERPOOL."

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Telephone: ROYAL 2060.



WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
OF CASH BONUS FOR
WINDOW DISPLAY

It does not matter where the Barometer is

CURICONES

will deal with the trouble, be it

**Rheumatoid Arthritis, Neuritis,
Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago
or Sciatica.**

Quick Sales.**Generous Terms.**

WELL ADVERTISED.

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS.

Stocked by all Wholesale Houses.

Other Lines which also pay to stock:—

ANTHROIDS BALM, CURILAX, VICAPS, STEMAT ANTI-CATARRHAL TABLETS, STEMAT ANTI-CATARRHAL BALM, My Lady's ROLETTE WRINKLE ERADICATOR, SANALVE, THE QUROPAD MASSAGE APPLIANCE, VANITY BOXES, &c.

STEPHEN MATTHEWS & CO. Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists.

19-20-21 FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Phone: City 8342.

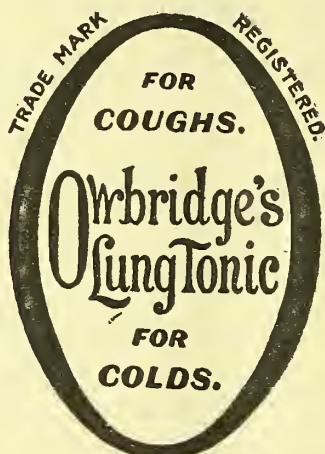
Wires: "Curicone, Cent, London."

ALWAYS in GREAT DEMAND**COST PRICE.**

1 gross 1/3 - £6 12 0
 1 doz. 3/- - £1 7 0

£7 19 0

*Carriage Paid.
 Terms: C.W.O.*

**SELLING PRICE.**

1 gross 1/3 - £9 0 0
 1 doz. 3/- - £1 16 0

 £10 16 0
 Cost £7 19 0

PROFIT £2 17 0

All the year round the sales of this famous remedy are ever increasing. Quick sales mean quick profits. Keep well stocked.

PRICE PROTECTED AT FACE VALUE

W. T. Owbridge, Ltd., The Laboratory, Hull.

Nonn

Nature's Own Nerve Nourishment
For All Nerve Ailments.

P.A.T.A.

PER 3/- CARTON

A GOOD PRODUCT

WITH

A GOOD PROFIT

*Advertisement Matter (Booklets and Showcards)
 supplied free on receipt of a card to*

NONN, Ltd.

45 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1

CONCENTRATED BLACK CURRANT TEA

P.J.F.

An old-fashioned Remedy
 for COUGHS & COLDS
 in a new form.

2½-oz. Panels - **7/-** doz.
 5-oz. „ - **10/-** „

NAME & ADDRESS ON ORDERS.
 Minimum 3 Dozen.

3-COLOUR SHOWCARD WITH
 ALL ORDERS.

CARRIAGE PAID £2 LOTS.

A.S.PRICE & CO. LD.
BLACKHEATH, BIRMINGHAM

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE & OTHER PREPARATIONS

Wholesale Prices.

			SIZES.	PRICE PER DOZEN.	
Clarke's Blood Mixture	..	..	3/- & 12/-		£1:7:0 & £5:8:0
„ Miraculous Salve	..	..	1/3, 3/- & 5/-	11/-,	£1:7:0 & £2:4:6
„ Special Aperient Pills	..	..	1/3, 3/- & 5/-	11/-,	£1:7:0 & £2:4:6
„ Patent Skin Lotion		..	1/3		11/-
„ Medicated Soap	..	..	1/-		9/-

Orders: Minimum quantity £16:4:0 value.

FREE CASES. Carriage paid upon orders of £100.

All Wholesale Houses keep a large stock of our Preparations and can supply smaller orders promptly.

Minimum Retail Selling Prices: 1/-, 1/3, 3/-, 5/- & 12/- Face Value, giving a **PROFIT** of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % on cost to Distributors.

An attractive Showcard and Dummies supplied on application.

Trade Mark: "BLOOD MIXTURE." Regd. No. 3275.

Sole Proprietors:

THE LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., LTD.
Park Street, LINCOLN.

CAN YOU MEET the demands
of the Medical Profession and the
Public for

FERRIGEN

AND

FERRIGEN WITH STRYCHNINE

Ampoules of Iron Arsenate, and Iron
Arsenate with Strychnine, for painless
intramuscular injection.

Both come under PART 2
of the Schedule of Poisons.

BRITISH PRODUCTS

Prepared and extensively advertised by—

ROBERTS & CO.

Pharmaciens to H.M. the King,

76 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

PROFIT & REPUTATION

Assured by avoiding imitations and selling

"O. A. P.'s"

(ORIGINAL ANTISEPTIC PASTILLES).

As prepared by WM. ALFRED JONES,
late Joint Proprietor of the

LIVERPOOL THROAT HOSPITAL.

1 lb.
and
4 lb.
Tins
3/4
per lb.

with
Parchment
Retailing
Envelopes



In tins to
retail at

1/-
each

7/6
per doz.

Show Bottle free with first order for 14 lbs.
and 3 doz. 1/- tins.

Carriage paid. Monthly Account.

Special Allowance for Window Display

Supplied on the above terms direct or through
the Wholesale Houses for Home Trade only.
SPECIAL PACKING AND PRICES FOR EXPORT.

The Original Antiseptic Pastille Ltd.

Sole Agents: WM. ALFRED JONES LIMITED.
West India House, Maryland Street, LIVERPOOL.

WE ARE NOW PACKING OUR
“LIXALL” TABLETS
IN A NEW STYLE AS ILLUSTRATED.



8/6 per dozen bottles.

100/- per gross.

We also still sell them in bulk in 2 lb. and 4 lb. bottles.

BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO.

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

Lower Broughton - - MANCHESTER

Telegrams: "TROCHES," MANCHESTER.

AN IDEAL PRESENTATION of MAGNESIA and MINERAL OIL

Musterole Brand Magnesia Oil

IN the association of these two valuable internal cleansing agents, the Musterole Fine Products Co., Ltd., provide the medical profession with a remedy that overcomes all the drawbacks of mineral oil alone, and at the same time possesses certain additional advantages of its own.

Emulsified with magnesia, the oil becomes certain in action, and the risk of leakage from the bowel is avoided. The aperient action of the oil is rendered more beneficial by the antacid,

absorbent and bactericidal action of magnesia.

Further, Magnesia Oil may be safely prescribed at all ages. It is pleasant to take and bland in action. It does not gripe and is entirely without unpleasant reactions. It is non-habit forming.

Like all the Musterole Brand products, Magnesia Oil is a non-secret preparation.

Sole distributors:

Thos. Christy & Company
• 4-12 Old Swan Lane,
London, E.C.4.

Small size, 22/- per dozen. Retail 2/9

Large size, 40/- per dozen. Retail 5/-

MUSTEROLE FINE PRODUCTS

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS REPRODUCED FROM THE "LANCET"

Physicians are now prescribing Musterole Brand Magnesia Oil. You can obtain your supplies of this oil, for their prescriptions, from your usual wholesaler, or from Thos. Christy & Co.

MUSTEROLE FINE PRODUCTS CO., LTD.

Genoxide

REGD

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN B P.


STABLE TO THE
LAST DROP.

In 3 popular sizes,
retailing at:

4 oz.	..	1/-
8 oz.	..	1/6
16 oz.	..	2/6

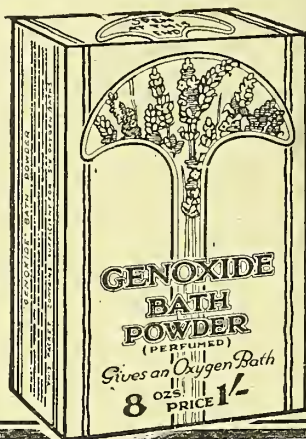
P.A.T.A.

GENEROUS MARGIN OF PROFIT— MINIMUM 50%



GENOXIDE BATH POWDER

A genuine Oxygen bath powder. Subtly perfumed, fully effective and packed in attractive cartons. "Genoxide" Bath Powder sells at popular prices which will increase the demand for medicated Bath Powders



RETAIL PRICES.

8 oz. 1/-
16 oz. 1/9

Terms to Trade:—
7/- per dozen 8 oz.
packets, 12/- per
dozen 16 oz. packets.

GENOXIDE LTD. LUTON

Himrod's

ASTHMA CURE

Established
50 years

IT is a powder to be burned and the fumes inhaled without any bad after-effects. Recommended by physicians throughout the world.

"I have tried every remedy ever invented, and 'Himrod's Cure' is the only one in which I have absolute confidence."—EMILY FAITHFUL.

"This is an excellent remedy for Asthma."—Sir MORELL MACKENZIE (in his Clinical Lecture at the London Hospital and Medical College).

"The only relief I could get; if I had only known of it before."—LORD BEACONSFIELD, in his dying moments.

Himrod Manufacturing Company

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
270 WASHINGTON STREET,
JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.



Home Early!

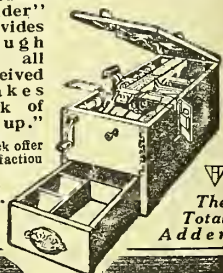
Comfortably resting by the fireside—enjoying his pipe and the wireless programme. That is because he uses a Gledhill "Total Adder" which provides a thorough check on all cash received and makes short work of "cashing up."

Our money back offer ensures satisfaction

Get home earlier! Send for special booklet re Cash Tills and the Chemist.

G. H. GLEDHILL & SONS, LTD.

16 Trinity Works, Halifax.



The
Total
Adder

ESTABLISHED OVER 60 YEARS

PERRYS POWDERS

FOR CHILDREN'S AILMENTS

TRADE MARK.



Wholesale from PERRYS POWDERS, Ltd., LEEDS

AT THE FIRST SIGN OF 'FLU

THEY'LL ALL COME TO YOU!



For Fumo-Taracine because the countless recommendations of practitioners for this remarkable external treatment in preference to a variety of drugs, etc., together with our vast and enterprising publicity in the national press has told them that Fumo-Taracine is obtainable from all chemists who actually study the benefit of their customers. Already the demand is astonishing. **YOU HAVE ONLY GOT TO STOCK IT.**

Furthermore **EVERY DROP IS BRITISH**—if you stock British goods, **British people will buy them**, and with FUMO-TARACINE there is **NO VAPORISER TO BUY, IT IS**

FREE

Send **NOW** for particulars of the exceptionally generous terms—our representative will be calling upon you **BUT EVERY MOMENT LOST IS LOST BUSINESS.**



Universally recommended by practitioners specialising in throat and lung complaints.

RETAIL PRICES — 2 oz. 1/4d.;
4 oz. 2/3d.; 16 oz. 6/3d. (family size).

FUMO-TARACINE

**REMARKABLE
TERMS**

**INSTANT
DELIVERY**

**ATTRACTIVE
SHOWCARDS, ETC.**

ed by THE COAL BY-PRODUCTS CO., LTD. (Manufacturing Chemists & Druggists), Holborn House, 112, High Holborn, London, W.C.1

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

TRADE **"FELLOWS"** MARK

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites "FELLOWS," in addition to being in constant and increasing demand, adds distinction to a chemist's show window.

It is a symbol of progressiveness and reliability.

Tablets Laxative "FELLOWS"

"The Tablet With a Pedigree"

IN TWO SIZES, NAMELY:

LARGE BOTTLES
(Containing 100 Tablets)

SMALL BOTTLES
(Containing 40 Tablets)

Fellows Medical Manufacturing Co., Inc.

26 Christopher Street

New York City, N. Y.

LABORATORIES:

Mexico City, Mexico; Montreal, Canada; Paris, France; Milan, Italy;
Barcelona, Spain; Berlin, Germany.

COLLOSOL FERROMALT

(CROOKES)



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
IRON TONIC on the
MARKET.

Daily increasing in popularity with both the medical profession and the public. Collosol Ferromalt is now supplied in an attractive packing, admirably adapted for counter display.

Collosol Ferromalt gives a satisfactory margin of profit, and the assurance of complete satisfaction to your clients.

TERMS AND PARTICULARS FROM

THE CROOKES LABORATORIES
(BRITISH COLLOIDS, LTD.)

22 CHENIES STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone Nos.:
Museum 3663, 3697, 5757.

Telegrams:
"Collosally, Westcent, London."

Export Distributing Agents: AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL.

POISONS and PHARMACY ACT.

Privy Council Order, Jan. 1, 1921.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1920.

Regulations of May 20, 1921. (Operative Sept. 1, 1921.)

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE

is not affected by above Order or Regulations.

It does not require purchaser's signature.

Proprietors: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., 83/87 Union Street, S.E.1.



Full weight Advertising is Making new sales records

The new season's advertising campaign for "GRIPS" First-Aid Pastilles is typical, topical and bang up-to-the-minute with reader-interest.

The slogan "GET TO 'GRIPS'" is the "talk of the town." Nearly a thousand hoardings in London alone, and more in the provinces, in addition to big space ads. are broadcasting the virtues of this "best-seller."

Follow the trade—follow the crowd—and get to



KEEP THEM TO
THE FRONT.

'GRIPS'

FIRST-AID PASTILLES

Distributing Agents to the Wholesale and Retail Chemists' Trade :—
THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 8/12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4.

Made by LIGHTBOWNS of ACCRINGTON.

NULOMOLINE

THE HONEY OF SUGAR

NULOMOLINE

PHARMACEUTICAL

A high-density syrup made from Cane Sugar - - - -
 A well-balanced preparation of Invert Sugar and Sucrose - -
 Non-Crystallizable - - - - Non-Fermentable
 The ideal base for all syrups where sugar and glycerine are used

Manufacturers: The Nulomoline Co. of New York
 SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:
FREDK. BOEHM LTD.
 17 Jewry Street - LONDON, E.C.3
 Scottish Office: 140 WEST GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW

CHEMISTS ACCLAIM ASPRO

as one of the Biggest Sellers
 - they have ever handled -

WHY IT PAYS TO STOCK AND PUSH ASPRO

- 1 It pays to Push ASPRO because it is a heavily advertised line with a protected profit.
- 2 A showcard or window sticker placed in or on your window connects you up with £150,000 of advertising and brings a stream of customers into your shop—just as if you paid for the advertisements yourself.
- 3 If you push unadvertised competitive lines with unprotected profit and selling price you'll find they will eliminate themselves by price competition.
- 4 ASPRO shows you a handsome profit for an advertised line. Then again it is of a standard quality.

WHAT THE BONUS IS

BONUS ON 10's
 One Gross - Bonus 1 dozen packets
 Half Gross - Bonus $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen packets
 Half gross 10's is minimum order
 accepted for Bonus purposes.

BONUS ON 25's
 One Gross - Bonus 2 dozen packets
 Half Gross - Bonus 1 dozen packets
 Quarter Gross Bonus $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen packets
 Quarter Gross is minimum quantity.

Ordinary Prices for ASPRO are as follow:
 6d. size containing 10 tablets 4/6 doz.
 1/3 size containing 25 tablets 11/6 doz.

CONDITIONS

The only conditions made are that the Chemist who buys on these terms undertakes to show Advertising matter in his shop window for 14 days. As ASPRO is so extensively advertised, this action will not only bring customers into the Chemist's shop to purchase ASPRO, but should enable the Chemist's staff to make other sales to the said customers. Acceptance of Bonus is considered acceptance of conditions regarding display. For Bonuses it is not necessary to buy both sizes at the same time, i.e., in single lots 6 dozen 10's or 3 dozen 25's will qualify the Chemist.

HOW TO ORDER BONUS PARCELS

We do not sell direct to the Chemist, all our business going through a Wholesaler. Orders may be sent either to your Wholesaler or direct to us. If to us, state the name of your Wholesaler so that we may forward the order on, and the Bonus will either be supplied with the goods or sent direct by us.

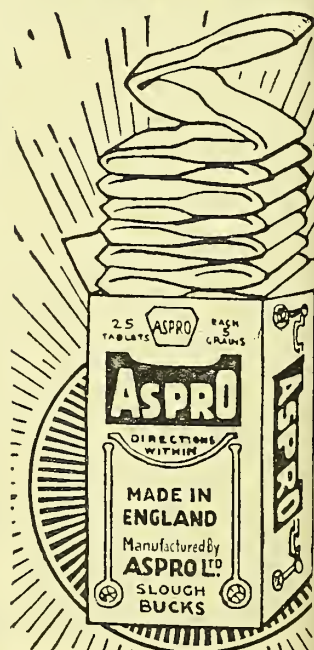
ASPRO consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its sterility.

Agents: GOLLIN & Company Pty. Ltd. (Aspro Dept.), Slough, Bucks.

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.

Telephone: SLOUGH 608.

ASPRO



**WRITE FOR WINDOW
 DISPLAY FREE.**

VENO PRODUCTS



Dr. Cassell's Tablets and Germolene

are the selling successes of the year. Huge advertisements in the National and local press, throughout the country, create a sure and steadily increasing demand.



Veno's Lightning Cough Cure

will substantially increase your turnover if you stock and display prominently. Vigorous advertising and attractive display material.



Order now on Window Show Terms.

VENO DRUG CO. (1925) Ltd.

Telegrams :
"SEAWOOD,"
MANCHESTER

CHESTER ROAD, MANCHESTER

'Phone :
496-497
TRAFFORD PARK

LIQUID

Sterns B.P.
is guaranteed to be the finest quality of Liquid Paraffin produced. It has the patronage of the largest wholesalers, the recommendation of the Medical profession, and is used in the principal Hospitals in preference to all other kinds.

STERN'S
LTD.,
80 Royal London House,
Finsbury Square,
E.C. 2.

PARAFFIN

THE FINEST
ADEPS
LANÆ
B.P.

Hydrous (Wool Fat) Anhydrous

IS PURCHASED FROM
CRODA LIMITED
RAWCLIFFE BRIDGE,
GOOLE, YORKS.

Telephone : SNAITH 34.

Telegrams : CRODA, GOOLE.

London Office—

BURNLEY HOUSE, WILLESSEN, N.W. 10.

Telephone : WILLESSEN 0731.

Telegrams : ARISMERCHA, WILROAD, LONDON.

PURE RUSSIAN
LIQUID PARAFFIN MEDICINAL B.P.
ALL GRAVITIES. HIGHEST VISCOSITY.

PURE RUSSIAN
"JASMINE" BRAND WHITE OILS
CHEMICALLY PURE. WATER WHITE. ODOURLESS.
FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Competitive Prices. Best Quality. Immediate Delivery.

THE PURE RUSSIAN LIQUID PARAFFIN CO., LTD.
80 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Telephone : LONDON WALL 7132-7133.

Telegrams : "INVATORE, STOCK."

POPULAR



RELIABLE

“UCAL”



**Safety
First**

BRAND

Iodised Throat Lozenges

**The most successful and
best selling pack in the Trade**

A perfect hand-made lozenge packed in attractive tins, Cellophane wrapped. Show - outers and Show Material of the highest order. Note the PROFIT.



8½d. Size

Costs 4/6 doz.

12 doz. 4/3 „

1/3 Size

Costs 7/6 doz.

3 doz. 7/-

United Chemists' Association
LIMITED ('Phone 3021)

CHELTENHAM

and 4 and 6 KEITH GROVE, LONDON, W.12

Telephone : " RIVERSIDE " 3762.

GLASS BOTTLES

Large Stocks of PHIALS, PANEL FLATS, COUGH MIXTURE PANELS, MEXICAN FLATS, CANNON ESSENCES, &c., at low prices.

Write for Prices to—

FREDK. YOULDON (Formerly Proprietor of E. Youldon. Established 1840.)

68 BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

'Phone: London Wall 3529.

Telegrams: "Youldon, Ave, London."

Medical, Surgical and Scientific.

Wholesale and Export only.
Inquiries invited.

IF YOU BUY
ABROAD—
WE BOTH
LOSE MONEY

GLASSWARE

NIPPLE
SHIELDS,
IRRIGATORS,

Eye and Nasal Douches,
Syringes and Surgical
Glass Instruments.

H. J. POULTEN, Glassblower

47a Reginald Rd., Forest Gate, E.7. 'Phone: Maryland 3759

VISKAP The ORIGINAL-BEST and ONLY BRITISH MADE.

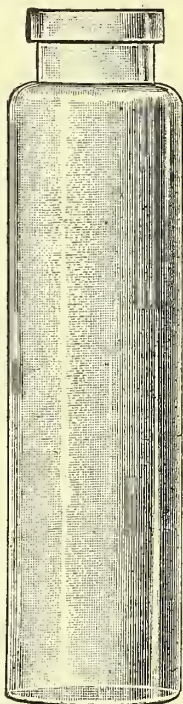
BOTTLE (AP)

SELF-FIXING, HERMETIC,
TRANSPARENT, OPAQUE, COLOURED
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
FROM THE MANUFACTURERS:

VISCOSE DEV. CO. LTD. BROMLEY KENT.

DOUBLE VV BRAND VIALS

British made on British Machines.
NOT MOULDED.
Accurately made with Flat Bottoms.



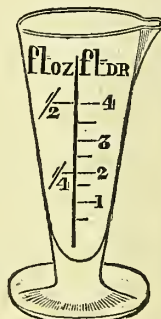
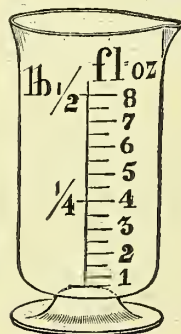
Enquiries Invited.

GLASS PRODUCTS LTD.

125 High Road, E. Finchley,
London, N.2.

Tel. No.: Finchley 3244.

TAYLOR'S



MEASURES

OVER 50 YEARS REPUTATION
F.H. TAYLOR & SONS LTD
131 SEVEN SISTERS ROAD, LONDON, N.7.
(WHOLESALE ONLY)

BEATSON, CLARK & CO. LTD.

Chemical and Medical Glass Manufacturers
ROTHERHAM, YORKS.

Telegrams - - - "BEATSON, ROTHERHAM."



**SHOP ROUNDS, OIL ROUNDS,
POISONS, SYRUPS & ETHERS.**

WITH AND WITHOUT RECESS LABELS.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

BOTTLES & GLASSWARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR THE TRADE
WHOLESALE ONLY

In all Colours

We make good

BOTTLES

—hand or machine made.

Large and well - organised
works enable us to meet your
immediate requirements for

**DISPENSING, EMULSION,
COUGH MIXTURE,
SAUCE, EMBROCATION,
FEEDING BOTTLES, &c.**

*Our prices are right
—and our Bottles are
British manufacture.*

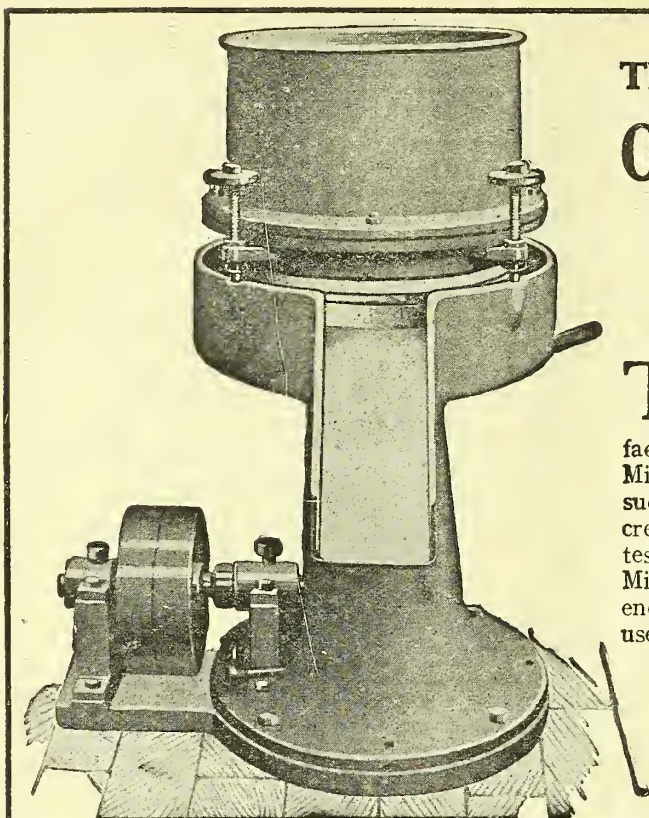
Make us your standard Bottle suppliers
—we can meet your every need.

LAX & SHAW LIMITED.

**Albert Glass Works.
Hunslet. Leeds.**

*BELINDA GLASS WORKS, HUNSLET.
CLARENCE GLASS WORKS, HUNSLET.*

Tel. Add. { "Feeders Phone Leeds " Tel. Nos. { 27047 Leeds
23080 Leeds



The Latest Triumph in OINTMENT MILLS

THIS ILLUSTRATION SHOWS THE NEW
SUPER SPEEDY MILL

THERE are now approximately 300 of S. W. WILKINSON's original Speedy Mills in use by British and other Manufacturing Chemists. A number of the new Mills are now in use and are giving much success and pleasure to the users and much credit to the designer and maker. Splendid testimonials have been received. The new Mill is the result of nearly 20 years' experience with the original Mill and the various uses to which it has been applied.

S. W. WILKINSON & Co.

Chemical Engineers

Western Road - - LEICESTER

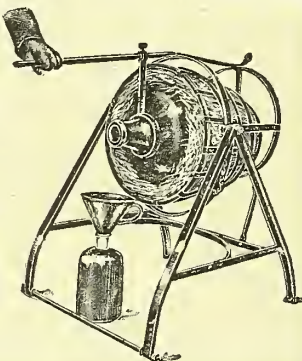
CARBOY STAND AND TILTER.

For drawing off small quantities of acids, etc. from Carboys, with ease and safety.

The Carboy can be tipped to any position with one hand.

**R. & H. LEIGH & SONS,
LIMITED.**

*Carboy Hamper Manufacturers,
BOLTON.*



TO GET INTO DIRECT TOUCH

with the best buyers of Drugs,
Chemicals, and allied products

ALL OVER THE WORLD

use regularly the publicity
service afforded by

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

INVENTORS Small Rotary Pill Cutting Machine & Piping Press.

ASK YOUR AGENTS FOR PINDAR & CO.'S MACHINES—ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS.

This is a Machine specially constructed for the use of Chemists or Manufacturers of small quantities of Pills. Capacity about 5 lbs. per hour. Can be used on Counter or where little space can be spared. The Piping Press and Machine occupies a space of 2 ft. by 1 ft.

These Machines make one size Pill. By means of extra Plates and Rollers any size of Pills can be made.

Extra Plates and Rollers
to fit Machines, 2/4 5 6.

Price, the two machines, £12.

SMALL LEVER HAND TABLET MACHINE, 60 TO 80 PER MINUTE, £7 15

Power Tablet Compressing Machines, Coaters, Complete Pill Plants, End Runner Mills for Ointments, Linseed Grinding Mills, Tincture Presses, Emulsifying Machines, Fercolators, &c., Mixing and Kneading Machines, Drying Ovens, Hand Pill Machines.

COLD COMPRESSION SUPPOSITORY MACHINES.

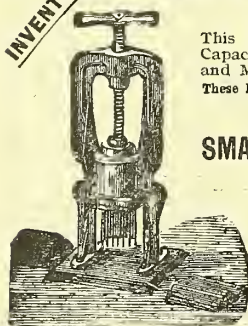
SUPPOSITORY AND PESSARY MOULDS, LIP SALVE MOULDS, Etc.

J. W. PINDAR & CO., LONDON, S.E.4.

Works: ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY, LONDON, S.E.4.

Telegrams: "Pindar, Brockley, S.E."

Telephone: 1065 New Cross.



PIPING PRESS

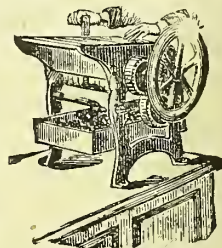


Fig. B. No. 2.

ROTARY CUTTING MACHINE

PHOSFERINE

New Window Display Conditions

Monthly Account.

For a small Central Window Display of not less than 14 days and an order for £5 worth of Phosferine we allow a bonus of 10/6, on a £2 10 0 order 5/3.

This shows a net profit on the transaction to the Chemist of 35%, besides attracting the passer-by to the window and considerably augmenting sales generally.

Should a £5 or £2 10 0 parcel not be required, any smaller quantity will be forwarded carriage paid, and can, if desired, be regarded as part of the £5 or £2 10 0 order. On completion of the order and a notification that the display is in progress the bonus will be allowed.

The above conditions apply only to the United Kingdom.

Carriage Paid.

EXAMPLE.

		COST	SELLS FOR
3½ dozen 1/3 size at 12/- net	....	£2 2 0	£2 12 6
2 " 3/- " at 30/- "	....	3 0 0	3 12 0
		5 2 0	
Less 10/6 for Window Show	....	10 6	
		£4 11 6	£6 4 6

Showing a Net Profit of £1 13 0 on an outlay of £4 11 6.

Window Display Material Free and Carriage Paid.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PHOSFERINE.

Carriage Paid.

1/3 size	....
3/- "	....
5/- "	....
12/- "	....

Monthly Account.

12/-	per doz. net.
30/-	" "
48/6	" "
114/-	" "

PROTECTED PRICES.

Phosferine and all of our Proprietary Medicines are supplied on the condition that they are not retailed in the United Kingdom under the following prices—viz., 1/3, 3/-, 5/-, and 12/-.

ASHTON & PARSONS, Ltd., Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone No.: CITY 8733. Telegraphic Address: "PHOSFERINE, CENT, LONDON."

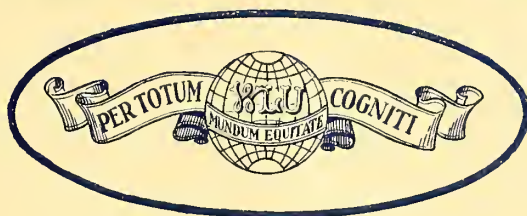
IMPORTANT.—Every care is used in corking and packing Phosferine, but occasionally a leaky bottle will pass undetected. Any leaky or faulty bottle should be returned to Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4, when a fresh supply will be sent and postage refunded.

The Firm of
MAY, ROBERTS & CO.
OF LIMITED
LONDON
LIVERPOOL
PLYMOUTH
AND
DUBLIN

wish all their friends in the trade

A HAPPY XMAS
AND A
PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

N.B.—The road to prosperity for Retail Pharmacists
is paved with copies of MAY, ROBERTS'
Chemists' Sundries Catalogue.



PARNODAN DENTAL CREAM.

*Something more than
"a polish for brighter teeth."*

Specially made :—

To strengthen the gums by stimulating the flow of blood to their surfaces.

To limit the area of infection where the presence of pus is indicated.

To be harmless to the enamel exposed by receding gums.

*You may safely recom-
mend this preparation.*

RETAILS at $1/3$ per large tube.

P.A.T.A. PROFIT OVER $33\frac{10}{3}\%$

The illustration is $\frac{3}{4}$ full size

WRIGHT LAYMAN & UMNEY LIMITED

SOUTHWARK

LONDON



Dubarry's

NEW

DAY CREAMS

(VANISHING)

*In HANDSOME, ARTISTIC, DELICATELY
TINTED, SATIN-FINISHED JARS*

PERFUMED WITH

"The Heart of a Rose"

(Pink jar)

"A Bunch of Violets"

(Pale Green jar)

"The Blue Lagoon" (Sapphire Blue jar)

Also

"Golden Morn"

(White jar)

RETAIL

1/9



DUBARRY ET CIE.

PARFUMEURS

81 BROMPTON ROAD
LONDON - - S.W.3